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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The COMMERCIAL of WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3d, will contain the Sixth Annual Review of the Business of Pittsburgh, in the following leading Departments:

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables of the preceding Four Years.

RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

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NUMBER OF BLAST FURNACES in Pittsburgh and Vicinity, with their Capacity.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1814 to date; Also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by Rivers and Receipts by Rail.

STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fourteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil.

RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE, for Four Years Past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Bacon, Butter, etc., etc.

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The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are Complete and Reliable, and the Tables of Comparison show the wonderful growth and development during the past few years.

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Every Business Man should have these Valuable Statistics for reference. An Extra Edition will be printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their orders at the Counting Room, on or before MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Concurrent Resolution for Final Adjournment.

Counsellor Therefore, of Westmoreland, and His Little Resolutions.

DEFUNCT BILLS OF LAST SESSION REVIVED.

Report of Constitutional Commission Discussed.

Cumulative Voting—The Judiciary—Contested Elections—Indebtedness of Cities—Taxation and Finances—Special Legislation, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 29, 1875.

The Democrats were caught up, sharp, both Houses, to-day, by a concurrent solution for final adjournment. In the use, Mr. Mitchell, Republican, of Tioga, ered a concurrent resolution for the final ournment of both Houses, at this session, on March 18th, and the holding of an ourned annual session in 1876. The mocrats did not dare vote against it, had to let it go through, hoping it ght be caught up on a hook in the Sen- When it reached that body, however, as immediately taken up and concurin—yeas 35, nays 8. The latter were all mocrats, and there was an evident unlingness on their part to let the resolu- go through; but there was no escape n the dilemma, and both Houses are s emphatically on the record for an ly adjournment. The resolution proes that no bills shall be introduced r March 4. So let all parties interested e due notice and govern themselves ordingly. Some grave public necessity y compel a change of date, but nothing will.

Mr. Piper, of Westmoreland, tried the nagogic dodge of a long preamble and olutions against an increase of officers salaries in the departments, where no ease is asked for, and the House after oking the wind out of his preamble, t his resolution to the Committee on Reschment and Reform. His preamble rted that, *whereas*, a resolution was ding to increase the number of officers he two Houses, *therefore*, a committee ive should be appointed to inquire ther there is any necessity for increasthe number and compensation of the ployés in the several departments of State government. There is a wonderlack of connection between the whereas the therefore, and Counsellor Piper ald henceforth be regarded as the nsellor Therefore of the House. He is boroughly inconsequential as the Dubawyer whom Curran dubbed Counsel-Therefore. He remarked to an acquaintwhom he met on the street that it was markable fine day, and *therefore* he ld make haste home and house himsecurely for the next twenty-four rs.

oth Houses had, to-day, an influx of sin place. They poured in plentifully all quarters, and their titles, sent you telegraph, will indicate, in most cases, r purport and object. A few were legbut most were general, and very many em are the unsuccessful bills of last on, revived. Among the rest was the eral Bank bill, which fell last year, be- e the Senate insisted upon putting in tion prohibiting banks from paying est on deposits. Mr. Wallace's bill, aring the meaning of section 66 of the il code, defines it to mean that the ision therein contained that no trustee rector of any corporation or institution become a salaried officer thereof does apply to charitable, educational or reus institutions. Mr. Ermentrout's supplementing the law relative to eme Court decisions, provides that no of the Pennsylvania reports shall not ed $10 50 per volume. Mr. Yerkes' dement to the act of 1868, relative to , provides that where persons live in county and do business in another, cial process in suits against them may rved upon their agents in the county hich their business is carried on.

e report of the Constitutional Commis- is very voluminous. The substance of unendments proposed by it has been by wire, and I need not repeat the va- changes proposed. None of them is radical, except that which proposes to ost entirely the sections in the Constion providing for cumulative voting inority representation, and the reasefor this change are very cogently d.

e Commissioners say that as the Conion has been so recently framed it is er wise nor necessary to recommend h alteration in it. Careful examination has disclosed but few errors in it. With the exception of the Judiciary article, they have confined their revision to the removal of inconsistencies and patent defects, their object being to perfect, rather than change the instrument. The Legislative article is touched very lightly. Article 2 is proposed to be so amended as to prevent a legislator charged with crime from resigning so as to avoid expulsion for his crime, and Article 3 has but two amendments proposed to it, in sections 3 and 15, and both are germane to each other. The first strikes out the word "general" from section 3, so as to make it read, "No bill except appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject;" and the second adds to section 15 a provision that all appropriations for charitable and educational purposes which may be made by a majority vote, shall be embraced in one bill, and all requiring a two-thirds vote in another bill. The Constitution, as it stands, requires every appropriation to be made in a separate bill; the amendment will confine the appropriation bills to three, annually, viz: The general appropriation bill; a bill making appropriations requiring only a majority vote, and a bill making appropriations requiring a two-thirds vote. This would obviate the burdensome necessity of separate bills for each specific object to be benefitted by State aid; and the Commission say, very pertinently, that the Legislature can act with greater care when it has all the appropriations for one class of subjects grouped before it in mass, than it can by acting upon them separately. Last year, every separate appropriation bill went through almost without question, as standing by itself, but little could be urged against it; whereas, if it had been grouped with others of the same class in one bill, the sum total would have been so large as to frighten the Legislature into greater care and caution in voting away the public money. It is an easy thing to vote $5,000 or $10,000 to one institution after another, separately; but to group a dozen of those institutions in one bill, and vote them $100,000 in the aggregate is not so easy.

When the Commissioners come to article 5, on the Judiciary, they go further than on any other article. They amend section 2 by requiring Supreme Judges to be commissioned by the Governor, and fixing the first Monday of January after their election as the commencement of their term. They propose a similar amendment in section 15 as to Common Pleas Judges. Section 3 they would amend by striking it out and inserting a new section, restoring to the Supreme Court so much of their original jurisdiction as seems to be absolutely necessary. The report argues strongly in favor of giving the Supreme Court original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, *habeas corpus*, *mandamus* and *quo warranto*, and the argument seems to me conclusive. In section 5 the Commission proposes a radical change, which will reduce the number of judicial districts, and consequently the number of Judges. If the State were justly redistricted, the number of districts would be reduced below thirty, and not a few of the Associate Law Judges would be required, except in the cities and thickly populated counties. The change here proposed would save the State annually at least $100,000.

The most recommendation is also a radical one. They propose to strike out, altogether, section 16, Article 5. This is the section giving the minority power to choose one judge where six are to be voted for. They propose, also, to strike out section 4, Article 16, authorizing cumulative voting in corporation elections, and section 7, Article 14, allowing the minority to elect one County Commissioner. In fact, they propose to strike out minority and cumulative voting wherever the present Constitution authorizes it. The Commissioners say, relative to minorities electing judges:

"The effect of the section as it stands is to deprive the people of an invaluable right, that of electing those who administer their laws, and to invest it in an irresponsible body unknown to any legitimate form of government. It is an insidious, irregular and anti-democratic expedient to reach a purpose foreign to the true principles of right government. When two judges are to be chosen for the court of last resort, in which the final exposition of the laws should accord with the genius and sentiment of the whole people, no reason of sound principle of public welfare should exclude the citizens from the choice of both."

Upon the section allowing the County Commissioner and Auditors to be chosen upon the minority plan, the Board say:

"The objections to this section are serious and practical. The system of county management has always been a matter of law, and wisely so, as absolutely necessary to accommodate it to the changes in times, places and circumstances. But this section establishes an unalterable and fundamental rule which no exigency can modify or dispense with. It also destroys all experience and knowledge required in the management of county affairs by turning out the whole Board of Commissioners or Auditors at one and the same time. By the wholesale turning out required by the section, the clerk becomes practically the Board of Commissioners. The purpose of the section was to adapt the system to the new mode of voting. It seems to us the good proposed to be gained by it bears no proportion to the evils it will entail."

As to cumulative voting in corporative elections they say in proposing to strike out the section entirely:

"This section is very obscure and difficult to interpret. In ordinary corporation elections each stockholder casts a certain number of votes for certain candidates, the number of votes being governed by the number of shares he holds. No matter how many directors are to be elected, his right is to vote for every one. But by this section he can cast the whole number of his votes for but one director, and if there be more than one he must *distribute* his votes among them. If there be seven or twelve, and if he have three votes, he can, according to this section, cast these three votes for only three directors. The proceeding is exceedingly anomalous, and whatever the purpose of its draftsman, the purpose of the section is not clear or is imperfectly expressed."

The Legislative article, the 8th, is lightly touched. The contradictory provisions in the present Instrument are left to the courts as well as to the Legislature to determine contested legislative elections, while also constituting each House as the sole judge of the election and qualification of its members, the Commissioners propose to remedy by striking out the words "members of the General Assembly" from section 17, and adding a proviso that in the trial of contested elections by each House, a Judge of the Supreme Court shall preside, to determine upon the legality of evidence and decide legal points. This is a very wise suggestion.

Article 9, section 1. They would amend by rendering the property owned by colleges, academies, &c., be not used for private gain subject to exemption from taxation. They would also amend section 8 of the same article, relative to municipal indebtedness, by striking out the words "at any one time" in the last line. The purpose of this amendment is to limit the aggregate indebtedness which a city may contract, to ten per cent. As the section now stands it is open to a doubt whether there is *any* limit to the indebtedness a city may contract if its debt exceed 7 per cent. at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. The words "at any one time" are subject to the inference that the intent of this part of the section was merely to limit the amount of the addition to be made to the debt at any given time, leaving no limit as to the number of subsequent additions or upon the total amount of debt.

Article 14, section 6. They proposed to amend by adding to it that all fines and penalties shall go into the county treasury. This would break up all the laws now in force diverting fines and penalties to law libraries, schools, or other purposes.

The Commissioners propose to strike out section 10, Article 16, as unnecessary. It provides that no law shall hereafter charter more than one corporation, and this is regulated by other sections.

They also propose to amend section 9 of Article 17 so that no street railroad shall be *extended* without the consent of the Councils, a wise prohibition not now included in the section. And this finishes the list of proposed amendments.

The Commissioners, however, go on to direct attention to other matters upon which they have not acted by suggesting amendments to cover them. On these points they say:

"The first and most important subject requiring notice is the business of the Supreme Court. The total number of cases on the argument lists for 1873 was 900, and for 1874 it was 1,175. These are exclusive of arguments upon motions. It is evident the court cannot keep up with the business of the State. The increase in the number of judges will add nothing to the dispatch of business. All the judges must sit upon the same arguments, and must examine every case for himself, and must consult first upon the cases and then on the opinions as written. Some remedy must be devised, else there will be a denial or delay of justice contrary to the eleventh section of the Bill of Rights. It was proposed to establish a system of District Courts of Errors and Appeals, but discussion led to the unanimous opinion that the system would promote litigation, produce contrariety of decision in different districts and render the law uncertain. The judicial system of Pennsylvania is remarkable for its simplicity and effectiveness, and ought not to be departed from.

"All that is needed is to prevent the useless flood of litigation forcing its current upward into the court of last resort. The remedy is in the hands of the Legislature. Writs of error and appeal may be limited by the sum in controversy, say $500, with an exception as to constitutional questions and such others as the court below shall certify it verily believes to be important and necessary to be carried up. It is argued that the poor should be entitled to litigate as well as the rich; but this is a mere surface reason, and partakes more of demagogism than statesmanship. When the public has furnished a sufficient tribunal of justice wherein all men's rights may be carefully considered and determined in a court of the most approved character, a trial of facts by their peers, and of law by an impartial and learned judge, the demands of justice are satisfied. Then the public have a right to an end of litigation and expense. The interests of the public are higher than those of individuals, and hence there must be a limit at which the right to consume the public time and money must cease. This limitation falls upon the rich and poor alike, and no man, rich or poor, has a right to litigate at his pleasure.

"It is an assumption untrue in fact that errors are frequent. The large preponderance of judgments affirmed in the Supreme Court disproves this assertion. The proportion of causes affirmed to those reversed in 1874 was 77 per cent.

"Another subject of notice is found in the 22, section of Article 3. Municipal debts should not be the subject of investment by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees. The moneys of widows, orphans, infants, the insane and others under disability should not be ventured upon the uncertain waves of city politics or plans.

"The 4th section of Article 8, relating to elections, was much discussed. Time has not yet tested the utility of the amendments in this section. From information we have reason to believe there are places where the numbering of the ballots has been omitted. This raises the serious question how far the omission will invalidate the entire poll. The requisition is both a constitutional and a mandatory one. It is said also that frauds are easily perpetrated by substituting ballots in handling them for numbering.

"Another subject, and one of paramount importance, is the first section of Article 9, as to taxation and finance. A practical question has already arrisen in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit: What is Constitutional *uniformity*? It was decided last October, and so difficult is it, the Supreme Court has ordered a re-argument. The section declares that 'all *taxes* shall be uniform upon the same classes of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and shall be *levied* and collected under *general* laws.' It will be observed it is *taxes* (the levying levision, not *taxation* (or the system) that shall be uniform—of *one* form. Does this mean it shall be a RATE, *ad valorem* or a certain *sum* on specific articles? The uniformity must relate to the *same class* of subjects within certain territorial limits. Thus the power of classification of subjects in given territories is retained. Can the Legislature impose a rate on one class and a specific sum on the articles of another class? Again, take a given territory, say the city of Philadelphia, containing both *urban* and *rural* property. May the city (the authority levying the tax) impose a rate of *three* mills on the urban and *two* on rural property? If uniform taxes mean equality of burden (a most indefinite idea and yet the probable intent of the Convention), should property having the benefit of pavements, water, gas, fire department, sewerage, police, ready access to stores, markets and places of business and amusement, not also bear a higher rate of tax than rural property devoid of these; but is it uniform to lay one tax of *two* and another of *three* mills on real estate within the same territorial limits?

"Again. These uniform taxes must be imposed by general laws. As a practical question, how is it possible for the Assembly so to legislate in view of the different territorial limits, the multitude and infinite variety of the subjects of taxation? Again, the uniformity of equality of burden be its meaning, require every subject to be taxed? As a surface thought, uniform taxes is a pleasant one; but let any one sit down to digest the idea of framing a general act which will levy uniform taxes, and he will find himself unable, at the very start, to define *uniform taxes*, unless by a system of logic so refined in its ideal application to the different subjects of taxation, he fails to furnish a guide to legislation. This brings into view the next difficulty, to wit: Is uniform taxes a *judicial* question or *legislative*, only? If judicial, then every tax law case can be brought before the courts, and probably no law will ever stand the test of critical examination.

"We also invite your attention to the 13th Article, relating to new counties. It is, perhaps, a question whether the provisions of this article are an adequate protection against the evil of cutting up the territories of the State into small and unimportant municipalities. Private greed and love of gain tend to the creation of insignificant counties, with their trains of courts, officers and other expensive institutions.

"As connected with this is also the prohibition in the 7th section, Article 3, against creating offices and prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties and cities. This section, prohibiting special legislation, is one of the great reforms introduced by the Convention, and we are not disposed to recommend any changes in it. Yet it is proper we should call attention to these subjects in order to induce careful observation of the workings of the section. Under its operations, no matter how great the necessity, for a particular office in some particular city or county may be, no how unnecessary or even hurtful such office may be in the other cities and counties of the State, the Legislature cannot provide for the need where it exists except by the enactment of a general law which shall extend where the need does not exist. A general law for a special purpose is the worst form of special legislation, and it would seem that such modification of this section as would enable the Legislature to meet a special need of local government by proper local legislation, without a resort in every instance to a general law, needed only in a particular locality, would be safe."

Nevertheless, the Commission does not submit the needed modification, but leaves its development to the chances and experience of the future.

Such is the substance of this long and interesting report; and I do not see that there can be any serious objection, except by such fanatics as Buckalew, to the changes proposed by it. SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1875.

After the House was called to order, the Clerk proceeded to read the journal, omitting the yeas and nays in detail, when Mr. RANDALL raised the point of order that they must be read.

After a long debate the SPEAKER decided that the point was well taken, and directed the Clerk to read the journal.

Mr. RANDALL stated that his object was to consume the whole day in this manner, so as to prevent a day's notice being given of a resolution to change the rules, and thus throw that back for another week.

Proceedings were brought to a close at half-past four, on an adjournment on motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. Up to that time, seventeen or eighteen of the roll calls had been read through, out of the seventy-seven taken; so it would have been daylight of Sunday before the journal would have concluded. A motion to adjourn, made by Mr. ELDRIDGE, was voted down by the House as it came from the Democratic side, but immediately the same motion was made by Mr. BUTLER and carried. When the House meets Monday, the only journal to be read will be a few lines of to-day's proceedings. During the day an attempt was made to have the bill passed to pay interest on the bonds of District of Columbia, but Mr. HOLMAN objected and the attempt failed.

POLITICAL.

Minnesota.

THE HOUSE DIRECTS SOME RESOLUTIONS AT WILLIAM S. KING.

ST. PAUL, January 30.—In the House of Representatives, this afternoon, the following preamble and resolution were passed, after a long debate, with one dissenting vote:

WHEREAS, The proceedings now pending at Washington in the matter known as the Pacific Mail corruption investigation, point to Hon. William S. King as one who, as an officer of the national House of Representatives, accepted money as consideration for his services in aiding the passage of the subsidy bill to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; and

WHEREAS, Mr. King having been elected a member of the Forty-fourth Congress from the Third district of this State, the people feel that his usefulness will be greatly impaired and dishonor cast upon the escutcheon of Minnesota unless he at once rectify his position therefore be it

Resolved, That the people of Minnesota, in Legislature assembled, demand of Mr. King his immediate appearance before the Investigating Committee of this State, that he there state to such committee what has been his connection with this great national scandal, and thereby vindicate himself, or, failing therein, to place his resignation as a Representative of the Commonwealth in the hands of the Governor.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Senator Ramsey leaves for Washington to-morrow evening, and will take no further part in the Senatorial canvass, which he leaves wholly in the hands of his friends, who are at liberty to withdraw his name whenever, in their judgment, the interests of their party can be subserved thereby.

The Modoc war cost the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments $411,000.

SECOND EION.

WASHINU.

Pittsburgh Governmedings.

House Appropriation mittee Strikes Out Our

Effort to be Made in the to Insert It by Amendn

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAUS.

Talk of Passing Carpenter's a New Election in Louisi

WHERE IS WILLIAM S.?

House Rules to be Amended To-day. vent Dilatory Motions.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31.

Government Buildings at Pittsb

The House Committee on Appropr yesterday completed the Sundry Ci propriation bill. The item of hundred and fifty thousand lars in the book of estimates to b pended for Government buildings at Pittsburgh. This raises the ques tion how far the omission will invalidate the entire bill. The requisition is both a constitutional and a mandatory one. It is said also that frauds are easily perpetrated by substituting ballots in handling them for numbering.

Another subject, and one of paramount importance, is the first section of Article 9, as to taxation and finance. A practical question has already arrisen in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit: What is Constitutional *uniformity*? It was decided last October, and so difficult is it, the Supreme Court has ordered a re-argument. The section declares that "all *taxes* shall be uniform upon the same classes of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and shall be *levied* and collected under *general* laws." It will be observed it is *taxes* (the levying levision, not *taxation* (or the system) that shall be uniform—of *one* form. Does this mean it shall be a RATE, *ad valorem* or a certain *sum* on specific articles? The uniformity must relate to the *same class* of subjects within certain territorial limits. Thus the power of classification of subjects in given territories is retained. Can the Legislature impose a rate on one class and a specific sum on the articles of another class? Again, take a given territory, say the city of Philadelphia, containing both *urban* and *rural* property. May the city (the authority levying the tax) impose a rate of *three* mills on the urban and *two* on rural property? If uniform taxes mean equality of burden (a most indefinite idea and yet the probable intent of the Convention), should property having the benefit of pavements, water, gas, fire department, sewerage, police, ready access to stores, markets and places of business and amusement, not also bear a higher rate of tax than rural property devoid of these; but is it uniform to lay one tax of *two* and another of *three* mills on real estate within the same territorial limits?

Senatorial Caucus

The Republican Senators held another caucus yesterday. There was not a very full attendance, however, owing to the absence of a number of Senators who had left the day before, with Senator Cameron, to be the guests of Don Cameron, at a dinner at Harrisburg. The result of the caucus was considerable talk, going over about the same ground on the Louisiana question as already stated in these dispatches. An influential portion of the Republican Senators are averse to the admission of Pinchback, as they deny his right to a seat, on the ground of illegality, and it is now argued by these that the only way out of the dilemma will be the passage of the Carpenter bill ordering a new election.

Where is William S. King?

The question of the hour is, Where is William S. King? It has been repeatedly stated that he is in this city. Gentlemen have professed to have seen him, and yet Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway fails to find him, even with the subpœna of the House. On Wednesday the Committee will have before them the gentlemen who profess to have seen him, when some light will perhaps be thrown upon the subject.

Legislative Work Lagging.

There are but twenty-seven working days left of the session, and but two appropriation bills have been finally passed by both Houses, which leaves eleven still to be acted upon. In addition to these, the proposed tax bill will require attention. Unless the gymnasts are curbed, a called session will be indispensable.

The Navy Department Fires.

The detectives investigating the causes of the Navy Department fires, expect to report in a few days. They are in possession of important facts, but prudence demands silence for the present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1875.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

The Ways and Means Committee resumed the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation this morning.

Jas. D. Smith, a Director in the Company since 1871, explicitly contradicted the statements made by Irwin imputing to him some knowledge of Irwin's employment by Stockwell and Irwin's receipt and expenditure of money. Smith never knew or heard that large sums of money were spent in Washington. He discovered Irwin until months afterward. When Stockwell proposed to the Executive Committee a resolution authorizing him (Stockwell) to employ counsel and expend such amounts as might be necessary to present the case in Washington, he (Smith) remarked: "You can't expect to expend more than $50,000 on this authority," and Stockwell replied that the expenditure contemplated by him might be five or six thousand, but would certainly not exceed ten thousand dollars, and that this would be paid out for counsel fees, hotel bills, the preparation of statistics, &c. Stockwell reported these statements to the Board of Directors, and it was with this understanding of the Executive Committee that it was ratified by them. Any other statements or conditions were made entirely without the knowledge or consent of the Board of Directors or, so far as witness knows, of any one of them.

Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway said he had made a careful examination of every credit to members of Congress during May and June, 1872, and found that only thirteen members made a deposit of any moment during those two months amounting to one hundred dollars and of these thirteen depositors only two were credited with more than five hundred dollars, and that neither of these two members voted for the Pacific Mail subsidy. He was ready to say that there had never been, to his knowledge, any use or loan of money paid to any member of Congress in or through his office to influence legislation during the eleven years he has been in office.

Richard B. Irwin was recalled and declared that, according to his recollection, every word in his testimony concerning his interview with Smith was strictly true. Irwin was interrogated by Clark Bell, counsel for the Pacific Mail Company. Mr. Bell expressed surprise that such a privilege had been granted to any outsider.

Irwin testified that he paid Captain Benefield one thousand dollars—two thousand before and one thousand after the subsidy bill passed. Bradbury was employed by witness more on other business than on the subsidy. Witness knew only from Irwin that Stockwell employed Gen. William S. King, to whom was paid one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. He did not employ Richard C. Parsons, Stockwell's private counsel.

SUPERINTENDENT OF POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

Colonel I. O. P. Burnside, of Illinois, has been appointed Superintendent of Postoffice Building and disbursing clerk, vice George Dunwoith, resigned.

AN INVOICE OF SNAKES BY MAIL.

A package was received at the Dead Letter Office to-day, containing half a dozen snakes, two dead and the remainder alive. One is a copperhead five feet long. The reptiles were in a tin box, addressed to Germany, but from what part of this city, or New York on account of insufficient postage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1875.

A NEW PLANET DISCOVERED.

The Smithsonian Institute has received an ocean telegram announcing the discovery of a new planet at Berlin, in right ascension twenty-three degrees, declination eighteen degrees, twenty-six minutes north, of the twelfth magnitude.

DEEPENING CHANNELS BETWEEN LAKES ERIE AND HURON.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House the estimate of Majors Comstock and Weitzel, of the Corps of Engineers, of the expense of deepening the navigable channel of the rivers connecting Lakes Erie and Huron to admit the passage of vessels drawing twenty-five feet of water. The figure is nearly four million dollars.

Mrs. Mary Fellows, wife of Colonel John Fellows, treasurer of the Chelsea Savings bank, of Boston, was so badly burned yesterday, from her clothes taking fire at the stove, that she died two hours afterward. Her husband was also badly burned in his efforts to extinguish the flames.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

MADRID, January 30.—The operations of the Army of the North against the Carlists are progressing. General Moriones is making a flank movement with the right wing, by way of Sanguesa, twenty-five miles southeast of Pamplona, while General Primo de Rivera is marching up the valley of Carascal to attack at a point between Tafalla and Pamplona. Another division has moved by way of Losaroos, and is threatening Estella, twenty-six miles southwest of Pamplona. General Loma is threatening the cannon foundries of the Carlists in the province of Guipuzcoa. The garrison of Bilbao is acting against Durango. General Vallegas is marching into Biscay. The headquarters of King Alfonso are at Tafalla.

CAPTAIN AND CREW OF THE GUSTAV RELEASED.

SAN SEBASTIAN, January 31.—The captain and crew of the Gustav have been released by the Carlists. The German war steamer Augusta has arrived here.

VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY ARRANGED.

MADRID, January 31.—The *Epoca* says cordial communications between Mr. Cushing, Envoy of the United States, and Senor Castro, Minister of Foreign Affars, have resulted in an understanding in regard to the indemnity payable to the families of the crew of the Virginius.

England.

PREPARATION OF THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

LONDON, January 30.—The object of the Queen in convening the Cabinet Council at Osborn, is to have a discussion on the royal message, to be submitted at the opening of Parliament.

LOCK-OUT OF MINERS—STRIKE OF SHIPWRIGHTS.

LONDON, January 31.—A lock-out in the coal mines of South Wales has commenced, and 120,000 miners are idle.

The shipwrights of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the number of 6,000, have struck.

The 26th of March is appointed for the annual boat race.

France.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTIONAL BILL PASSED.

PARIS, January 31.—The Assembly yesterday passed the amenement proposed by Wallon to the Ventavon Constitutional by 353 yeas to 352 nays. The amendment ares that the President of Republic shall be elected by ajority of the Senate and Chamber eputies, in Congress assembled; that residential term shall be seven years, that the President can be reelected. Left in power striving to obtain a favorate on the entire Constitutional bill, der to obtain the advantage derived his indirect recognition of the Re-

Marine News.

DOVER, January 30.—The steamship rk arrived out.

DOVER, January 31.—The United States p Franklin has arrived in the Tagus.

FOUTH, January 31.—Arrived—Steamp Pommerania, from New York.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 30.—Noon—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7½d.; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, at noon. American Breadstuffs quiet. Shoulders 39s. Sugar cured hams 52s. Cuba sugar unchanged.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Express Office Robbed.

UTICA, N. Y., January 30.—Five masked and armed men bound and gagged the watchman in the American Express Company's office early this morning, and then carried away a bag containing the night train packag. The loss believed to be small.

Physician Acquitted of Lent to Kill.

PATERSON, N. J., January 30.—The jury in the case of Dr. Ricarde, tri for assault with intent to kill a patient by administering excessive doses of morphi to conceal malpractice, after hours of liberation, brought in a verdict of simple assault. The parents of the boy injured the doctor previously obtained judgment a suit for damages.

Winternute Discharged and Ordered in Charge of the Sheri

YANKTON, January 30.—In the Winternute case to-day, after argume in behalf of the prisoner, the court rendered a decision discharging Winternute and then ordering him in charge of the sheriff to await the action of the Grand Jr. There is now little doubt that Winternute will be punished. His friends elated, and McCook's friends correspondingly depressed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 31, 1875.

ADAMS EXPRESS OFFICE ROBBED BONDS.

The announcement is justade that the office of Adams Express Cpany, in this city, was robbed Sundayast of the following bonds: Twenty-six South Carolina consolidated bonds, ed January 1, 1874, of $1,000 each, numbered 1,068 to 1,091 inclusive, 1,210, 1,21and 1,212; also two bonds of $500, numbs 285 and 290; six consolidated Virginiponds, of $1,000 each, with first coupons due July 1, 1875, numbers 14,650 to 14,65inclusive; four coupons due January 1, 75, of $30 each, from Missouri State bon numbers 5,723, 5,725, 5,726 and 5,

NEWS SUMMARY.

By Telegraph.

Probabilities for to-day—F the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, ntheast to southwest winds, clear or ptly cloudy and decidedly warmer weath. For the Middle States and Lower ake region, rising, followed by falling barometer, winds backing to west or sou lower temperature and generally clear eather, followed, in the latter, by rising mperature, increasing southerly winds al snow.

Russia has recognized King Alfonso.

There was a heavy snow stm in New York last night.

The Steamer Pennsylvania from Liverpool, has arrived at Philadelphia.

King Victor Emanuel gav audience to Garibaldi on Friday.

The stermer Altoona, fro Hong Kong and Yokohama, has arrived San Francisco.

Rev. David Thompson, of Gio, has been appointed Interpreter to the nited States Legation at Yeddo.

Richard B. Irwin was recalled and declared that, according to his recollection, every word in his testimony concerning his interview with Smith was strictly true. Irwin was interrogated by Clark Bell, counsel for the Pacific Mail Company. Mr. Bell expressed surprise that such a privilege had been granted to any outsider.

The clothing store of H. Jchadke and the hardware store of C. A. Adley & Son, in Elmira, New York, were rified yesterday morning. Loss, $40,000.

The ninth ballot for Senator in the Wisconsin Legislature resulted as follows: Carpenter, 51; Bragg, 44; Col, 13; Guppy, 3; Atwood, Cameron and Bud, 1 each.

The Ohio Senate has reconsidered the resolution, passed on Thursday, calling on Congress to compel the State of Indiana to keep up the Wabash and Erie canal.

The Constitutional Commission of Maine has, by a vote of six to two, defeated the proposition to amend the Constitution so that women may be elected under the same regulations and restrictions as men.

The Schuylkill navy, at Philadelphia have adopted the following programme for their celebration of the Centennial: A national college, an international collegiate and international amateur and professional regattas.

The steamers Spain and Jas, from Liverpool: Victoria, from Glasgow; Glamorgan, from Cardiff; P. Caland, from Rotterdam; Ville de Paris, from Havre; Hostatia, from Hamburg, and Castelia, from Mediterranean ports, have arrived at New York.

J. F. Wallick, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Indianapolis, broke his leg and sustained several bruises about the head, Saturday night, at Cambridge city, by stepping from a railway car through a bridge to the ice beneath, a distance of about thirty feet.

Doctors Peters and Harkness, of the American Venus Expedition, were the only successful observers of the transit in New Zealand. The observations at Hobart Town, Campbell Town and Tasmania were obstructed by clouds, and the first part of the transit was lost. The German party were successful at Auckland.

The following changes in the officers of the Wabash and Western Railroad are announced: Colonel R. N. Andrews, Superintendent Western Division, to be General Superintendent, with headquarters at Toledo; Chas. H. Bradley, Superintendent Eastern Division, to be Superintendent Western Division; K. N. Wade, Master of Transportation, Western Division, to be Superintendent Eastern Division.

GEORGE IV. OF ENGLAND.

The Five Thousand Dollar Book Found in Louisville—Memoirs of the Irregular Monarch—The Fitzherbert Scandal Confirmed.

LOUISVILLE, January 31.—The book for which a reward of one thousand pounds in gold has been offered by Mr. G. Galbourne, of London, and stated in a circular extensively distributed by him to relate to a member of the royal family of England, against the publication of which the Lord Chancellor issued an injunction, and of which only one copy was known to be in the United States, was yesterday discovered to be in the possession of a young lawyer of this city, named Fontaine T. Fox. The owner could not be found until after midnight, and the facts were then obtained from him too late to be telegraphed. The *Courier-Journal* of this morning contains a lengthy account of the book and its possession, from which the following extracts embrace the main facts:

The book is the Memoirs of George V., containing a minute history of all the scandalous passages in his life, together with an exposure of the corruption of his political administration. The identity of the book seems positive, for it bears the imprint of the publishers named in the circular, as well as the date of its issue, 1830. The memoirs are in two volumes, and a hasty glance at their contents suffices to clearly show why so large a reward is offered for it. Two or three years ago an English gentleman, named Taylor, a book salesman of this city, discovered the volumes in a case of books that the firm had imported from C. D. Caselnove, a London book dealer, now out of business. The volumes had not been ordered, and it is supposed that they had been placed in the case accidentally. Mr. Taylor was perfectly familiar with all branches of English literature, and when his eye lighted upon the work he at once appreciated its value. The date of importation was about the beginning of 1873. He showed the books to a number of literary gentlemen of the city, and among them was the young lawyer, who is now their fortunate possessor. The latter gentleman hesitated some days about making the purchase, but his love of rare and curious in literature triumphed, and he bought them. Since then the volumes have filled a place upon the shelves of the library of the gentleman in question. It is quite certain that the reason the royal family are so solicitious for its destruction, lies in the fact that the marriage of King George with Mrs. Fitzherbert is proven by letters and documents taken from the royal archieves. It also testifies that a child was born to Mrs. Fitzherbert while in lawful wedlock. The books contain finely executed portraits of those women whose names have become familiar to all students of the history of England, in connection with that of the amorous George.

Romantic Wedding in the Ohio Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, January 31.—About a thousand persons, including members of the General Assembly, municipal officers and citizens, visited the chapel at the Ohio Penitentiary to-day, to witness the marriage of Thomas Miles and Nancy Sc

The Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1875.

THE New York *Herald* is badly afflicted with the disease known as the "simples."

THE indications are that the Democratic party will prove to be to itself exactly that which a cancer is to a man.

THE iron manufacturers of New England met in Boston last Friday and resolved on a further reduction of wages.

THE new Mayor of Pittsburgh will enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office to-day. So ends *that* tempest in a teapot.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* declares that all Georgia clamors for the sending of BEN. HILL to Congress. He is one of the bitterest rebels to be found in the entire South.

MORE "Federal tyranny." The Collector of Atlanta, Georgia, made a raid into Rebun county, in that State, last week, and seized twenty-two distilleries and arrested thirty-eight illicit distillers.

MORE Democratic "purification of politics." It is now distinctly charged that Governor RANDOLPH bought his way into the United States Senate from New Jersey, by bribing the Democratic Legislature of that State.

ACCORDING to SENATOR GORDON, there are ninety-two thousand colored children attending school in Georgia, against seventy thousand white children. Where, then, on this basis, does the existing Democratic preponderance in that State legitimately come from? Is it fraud, or intimidation?

A MANIFEST change is taking place among merchants outside of New York in favor of direct trade in preference to the old system so long followed of trading with foreign countries through that city. In this way New York last year lost Philadelphia trade to the extent of $1,798,725, as compared with 1873.

THE grand jury of New York have done the public a real kindness in making a presentment of the dangerous glacial condition of the sidewalks of that city. Here, too, unless we mistake, the law provides the means of shutting off this perilous icy reign. Perhaps our new city authorities will do something about it?

THERE is an extraordinary development of manufacturing activity and enterprise in the West. Mills and workshops are starting up in nearly every portion of that section, and more than one important industry threatens in time to nearly or quite forsake New England in consequence of vigorous competition from the younger section.

WESTERN farmers are jubilant over the restoration of the duty on flax, the repeal of which by the last Congress worked such disastrous results to the growers of that staple. The flax thread which has gone to waste during the last two or three years in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa will now come into immediate demand for the manufacture of sacks and bags, and an important branch of industry will thus have been wisely fostered.

NOTHING could be more natural than that Bishop WILMER, of New Orleans, should feel delighted over the report of POTTER and his non-vertebrated colleagues. He says: "Since the report was made public, the prayer for Congress has been read in churches in which it has not been heard since the close of the war." Whence did these churches derive their warrant for omitting the prayer in question? Certainly not from any competent ecclesiastical authority. The fig-leaves of the ranorous Bishop betray him.

THE New York *Economist*, in its weekly review of the monetary and business situation, expresses its belief that a few weeks more will end the present period of industrial depression. It hears favorable accounts from all parts of the country. Factories are resuming full operations; there is in more demand and at better prices, and capitalists are beginning to relax the iron grip they have so long maintained on their resources. Everything, it concludes, points to an active trade, to commence just as soon as the rigor of the weather abates sufficiently.

WE HAVE reliable information, indicating that the lock-out among the ironworkers of this city will be speedily at an end, and that the puddlers will soon resume work at the prices offered by the manufacturers. No other result could have been expected, when the wages at the rate proposed are higher than those paid generally in the East. It is the interest of both employer and employed, if Pittsburgh is to maintain her supremacy in the trade, that iron be made here as cheaply as at any other place in the United States.

NO SUBJECT will be of greater interest at the Centennial Exhibition than that of education in this country. The National Educational Association Department of Superintendence, at its late session in Washington, unanimously appointed a committee of five to act for that body with the authorities of the Centennial in perfecting a plan for a proper representation of the educational interests of the country at the approaching celebration. Hon. J. P. WICKERSHAM, Superintendent of Public Schools in this State, is one of the committee.

IN ANSWER to a correspondent who requests to be informed concerning the origin, character and scope of the national banking system, we state that a national bank is an association authorized under the act of June, 1863, composed of directors, stockholders, and bank officers, which, having a capital not less than $50,000 and having deposited $30,000 or upward in United States bonds in the Treasury of the United States, is entitled to issue notes to the amount of ninety per cent. of the value of its deposit. The Government assumes the responsibility of paying the notes, and the Comptroller of the Currency gives the new bank a charter.

AN interesting decision on an important point of international law has just been rendered by the French Minister to this country, in his capacity of umpire of the American and Spanish Commission. One DELCADO, a Spanish-born subject, became a naturalized citizen of the United States, but continued to own real estate in Cuba and to reside there a part of every year, not giving any notice to the authorities in Cuba that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States. Hence the Spanish Government insisted that he could not, as against Spain, be considered an American citizen. The umpire, however, decided that he must be so considered. The decision is one of unusual interest to all naturalized citizens.

WRITING of the election of ANDREW JOHNSON to the United States Senate from Tennessee, the Nashville correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

"The General Assembly numbers one hundred members, about forty per cent. of whom were Confederates, and we find seventy-five of that number supporting Mr. Johnson. You can imagine the powerful engine this showing will be in the hands of Senator Gordon in combatting the stories of the Radicals about 'rebel proscription of Union men.' Without this hearty and true support from the 'rebels' Mr. Johnson would have been defeated."

"When the cat's away the mice will play." JOHNSON's election was in the form of a pension—to get rid of him and leave them a clear field for the prosecution of their reactionary schemes.

BAD as may be the condition of trade and industry in the United States, it is yet better than anywhere in Europe. The profits of our activity have accumulated now for nearly two years since they ceased to be expended in the extension of railroads, and there has been over a year of slow but steady recovery of confidence from the panic. There is widespread commercial distrust in Great Britain. A late number of a leading English journal says:

"The commercial community have experienced great losses in the past three years, which have been almost unexampled for badness of trade, and there must be much weakness which has not yet come to light. Were a period of stringency to occur, it is impossible to say to what extent it might disclose unsoundness among the trading community."

Germany, too, is suffering greatly from serious depressions in almost every department of industry and trade. At the celebrated KRUPP Iron Works, where twelve thousand workmen were employed, only four thousand are now at work, and that at very greatly decreased wages, and the laborers have been officially notified that any one of them who complains will be dismissed immediately. In England the wages of miners and colliers have lately been diminished for the third time within the last three years, although, before the latest reduction, the weekly wages had already fallen from fifteen dollars to ten dollars. They are now even less than that. These facts, which show that the prostration of business is general throughout the world, should be thoughtfully pondered by the working classes of our own country, in the present antagonism of labor with capital.

A BENEFICENT CONGRESS.

In this age of congresses, perhaps there has been no gathering of the kind which appeals to more general human interest than the congress which the *Societe Royale des Sauveteurs* of Belgium proposes to assemble at Brussels, in the month of June, 1876. The object of the society named is the saving of human life, in the most comprehensive meaning of the phrase. Societies essentially similar exist under different names in many, if not in most civilized countries. One of the most ancient and wealthy of them is the *Royal Humane Society of Great Britain*, which was established, we believe, about 1774. Its headquarters are in London, but it has branches in various cities of the kingdom, and has been the agent of many sanitary reforms as well as of saving innumerable lives by more direct means. Its medal is a noble badge of distinction to the gainer. While such societies are natural products or offshoots of Christianity, they are also natural results of the increased and increasing need of them which is the consequence of the increased and increasing perils of improved civilization. With the progress of the arts, with the growing ascendancy of man over nature, persons engaged in the various pursuits of life are exposed to dangers unknown in the simplicity of primitive times. The progress of science has also shown the possibility of safety under conditions which in former times seemed inevitable, and with the prospect of safety arises need for the agency necessary to apply the means.

It is therefore evidently desirable that there should be a combination of intelligence for the promotion of the common safety, that means of safety and health discovered or tried and found effectual in one country, should become known in all. Hence the project of the proposed congress. An exposition or exhibition is intended as well as a congress, an exposition of the implements and agencies which have been effectually applied in accomplishing the objects contemplated by the societies represented in the congress. Such an exposition may, and no doubt will be full of interest. The objects to be exhibited, and the subjects to be discussed are divided by the promoters of the congress into several classes, such as means of rescue from fire; means of rescue in case of shipwreck or submersion in water; means of rescue in case of accidents in locomotion, especially on railroads; assistance in case of war; hygeine and public health; hygeine and safety in mines, manufactories, workshops, etc., etc. Obviously there could be much profit in a comparison of knowledge and opinions regarding each of these subjects and many more, by persons who had made them matters of investigation and reflection.

AMERICANS traveling in Germany sometimes express wonder that in the great cities of that country they have no steam-fire-engines. The fact has even been made a matter of reproach, as if it indicated a want of enterprise and progressive spirit on the part of the Germans. In a late letter Mr. C. L. BERNAYS refers to the subject to assert that in German towns steam-fire-engines are really so little needed as to render their use bad economy. A St. Louis man who had spent three years in the old city of Nuremberg when asked how many fires had occurred in that place last year, answered "not one." During a sojourn of seven weeks in Vienna Mr. BERNAYS heard only a single alarm of fire, and in that case the fire was put out in less than twenty-five minutes by the firemen with their ordinary apparatus. In the course of the same seven weeks seven houses in St. Louis and seventy houses in New York were burnt to the ground in spite of steam engines and excellent fire department. In Heidelberg during the last two years there has not been a single fire, and "in the newly built parts of the great German cities such fires as those of Boston and Chicago are unknown, or almost of," says Mr. BERNAYS. A rigorously strict building police and inexorable justice are, it seems, the chief means of preventing fires in Germany; a suggestion which may be left to the reflections of those who in this country take interest in the subject. No doubt, on this side of the water, fires constantly occur which would never have occurred if certain mistakes in building had been avoided, or if certain obvious precautions had been observed. Converse on the subject with any man who has had much, or can not avoid much to do with house-building, and he will mention several things surprising to the inexperienced in such matters. Perhaps, if the ancient office of aedile, with modern limitations, could be reestablished, the salary of the functionary could be easily saved in the fire department.

MR. R. A. PROCTOR, the lecturer and writer on astronomy, was greatly pleased with the American Signal Bureau. In a letter to the London *Times* he proposes the introduction of the system into the British Islands or even all Europe. Having mentioned the daily newspaper publication of the probabilities of the weather for the different sections of the eastern half of the United States, he says these announcements are now so accurate that the percentage of errors amounts to little more than ten or twelve and is continually growing less. After conferring with General MYER (Old Probabilities) and with various other persons connected with the Meteorological Department, Mr. PROCTOR became convinced that, notwithstanding the westerly position of the British Islands with reference to the Eastern Continent, the system may be found as practicable and beneficial there as in the United States. The British weather reports, says Mr. PROCTOR, are prepared with much more care than those published in the American papers, but they refer only to past meteorological conditions. Those who make them out do not prophesy, and hence they fail to be as useful as they might be. It must, however, be admitted that our American prognosticator of the weather has a vast advantage in the immense extent of terrestrial area from which he receives telegraphic reports. Should the time come when he can receive instantaneous, authentic dispatches from vessels in various parts of the Atlantic, his announcements will be completely trustworthy, and no storm will ever take us by surprise. Though at present the idea seems utopian, it would be rash, in recollection of the last thirty years, to deny the possibility of a discovery or an invention by which a ship in the midst of the Atlantic might at once hold communication with New York. But we do not mean to say that Mr. PROCTOR or any other scientific man encourages such a prospect. Just now it is the dream of the ignorant.

The parliamentary rule under which the filibustering Democrats in Congress have delayed action on the Civil Rights bill and the Appropriation bills, thus wasting days of precious time, is likely to be suspended forthwith. Under the Monday call of States for reference, resolutions to amend the rules may be presented and referred. The Committee on Rules has the right to report at any time, and its report is a privileged question of such a high character, that dilatory motions to prevent a vote upon it need not be entertained. Then it requires but a simple majority to change a rule, or establish a new one. This mode of operation is plain and easy. The new rule is to be proposed to-day, and referred at once to the Committee on Rules, which is expected to report it to-morrow. The rule provides that the previous question cannot be called on the same day a bill is presented, thus securing the minority a reasonable time for argument and protest. On the other hand, by providing that the call on the previous question can be sustained by simply a majority vote, it secures the majority its right to finally rule.

THE leading English scientific journal, *Nature*, pays this handsome compliment to the American expeditions for the observing the transit of Venus: "The United States leads all other nations in respect both to the amount of money which her Government has contributed and to the discomfort, not to say dangers, of the station she has chosen in the Southern seas. Posts of importance, which were given up as too hopelessly miserable even for enthusiastic English astronomers, have been occupied by Americans."

Long looked for come at last: Tilton on the witness stand.

MURDER NEAR TOWANDA.

An Old Man Killed by Two Brothers—Their Arrest—Two Pounds of Sugar" Seconded by Whisky the Cause.

Under this heading the Elmira *Gazette* publishes the following:

On the evening of January 21st, Edgar Sickler, an old man aged sixty, who lived about three miles east of Towanda, on Sickler Hill, was killed in his own house by two brothers named Powers. One of the Powers lived in Sickler's house, and the other near by. All of the parties were in Towanda yesterday afternoon, and returned to Sickler's house early in the evening under the influence of liquor. An altercation began about two pounds of sugar, and ended up in the Powers' brothers assaulting and killing Sickler. The murdered man's face was found stabbed in several places, one stab penetrating an eye and jamming backwards into the brain; the head was also cut open with a hatchet, left arm broken, together with other minor injuries.

After killing him they tied a rope around his legs, drew him to a wood pile and threw him upon it. Both the assassins' wives were present at the affray, and will be witnesses against their husbands, who fortunately are both safely lodged in Towanda jail.

The circumstances attending their arrest are somewhat conflicting, but from the best information that can be obtained, it seems that one of the brothers himself informed a neighbor of the murder, and he had them both arrested. They seemed to be so crazed with liquor that they had but little idea of the enormity of their crime.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Chicago has a Confederate Major General for a street car conductor.

The New York *Tribune* is trying to ruin Speaker Blaine—by praising him.

Chicago has 400,000 tons of ice laid up for next summer—but what of the hereafter?

Milwaukee is one great beer vat. It brewed, last year, 301,849 barrels of that beverage.

Now hasn't it been money in old Bill Allen's pocket that Methuselah didn't know how to swim?

A colossal fortune awaits the lucky man who shall devise a practicable method of exterminating the locusts.

The friends of the steamboat bill now say that it can be passed in Senate whenever it is called up.

The great American nation smokes 5,168,000 cigars a day. No wonder she requires so much capital to back-her.

It is always a good thing to remember the poor, but it is still better to give them good reasons for remembering us.

Sharon, the Nevada millionaire Senator, was a miner. He has gotten rich now, and proposes to "rest on his ores."

The glass blowers of Baltimore are on a strike against a reduction of from fifteen to twenty per cent. on their wages.

The New York *Herald* still insists that President Grant shall resign. The *Herald* is too modest. Bennett should boss an ash cart.

We do not believe in the "third-term" theory, but will it not be time enough to legislate on the matter when the people ask it?

Small-talk, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, never bathes his head, for fear of his brains being drawn through the waste-pipe.

The Harvard school of instruction in geology for the summer of this year will be established at a camp near Cumberland Gap, Kentucky.

"Sheridan stood thirty-second in a class of fifty-two, when he graduated at West Point." Ah, well! He has run down to New Orleans since.

The legislatures of thirty States are now in session, all except California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire and Oregon.

He didn't advertise last year, and when he saw the balance-sheet the other day he whistled and quoted Longfellow, "Tell me not in mournful numbers."

Spread of American ideas. The rapidly growing demand for American toys in England is fast elbowing German and French productions out of the market.

The five milliards of francs paid by France to Germany does not indemnify the latter country for the capital it has lost during the last sixty years by emigration to us.

The Chicago judiciary have adopted a novel plan for breaking up the liquor traffic in that city. They induce saloon keepers to quit the business by appointing them justices of the peace.

The Philadelphia *Press* quotes from Solomon, "he that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is a folly and shame unto him"—from which the Rochester *Democrat* concludes that Forney hasn't yet heard of it.

The County Clerk of Douglas county, Wisconsin, received votes from eighteen Chippewa Indians, giving him a majority of twelve votes over the acting clerk, and the latter proposes to test the legality of the ballots.

The great German manufacturer, Krupp, has announced to his workmen that the period which seemed so promising has turned out bad for their industry, and he is compelled to dismiss many and reduce the pay of others.

Some pieces of ancient pottery and the skeleton of a man about twice as large as the present full-grown human being were recently exhumed from a point twenty-five feet below the surface of the ground, at Chattanooga.

Among those industries of Missouri which are just rising into prominence is pottery. In a short time, it is claimed, ware will be made on the banks of the Mississippi, as fine, artistic and perfect as that produced in the factories of Europe.

The Greville memoirs have proved the great literary sensation of the day, not only in England but here. Such an unveiling of the weaknesses and frailties of royalty, such an exposure of the vices of those high in authority, has seldom been made.

The National Temperance Society has issued a call for a convention to meet at Chicago on June 1. A general invitation has been extended to all temperance societies and religious bodies to co-operate with the society in the movement, each association to be represented by a delegation of seven.

PERSONAL.

John C. Dimmick, a member of the Carbon county bar, well known throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, died at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, last Friday.

Queen Victoria is about to recognize literary merit, by conferring a baronetcy upon the poet Alfred Tennyson, and a knighthood upon Thomas Carlyle. But she cannot confer honor on either of them.

The *Nashville American*, of last Thursday, contained the significant announcement that "Senator Johnson was somewhat unwell yesterday, and received very few visitors." We thought he had reformed.

General Frank Blair, who has been seriously ill for many weeks, is now improving in health, and his physicians have hopes that he will have so far recovered in a few weeks as to be able to be upon the streets again.

Among the conspicuous visitors at the Beecher trial on Friday was an old gentleman named William Cutler, who heard Mr. Beecher preach in Indianapolis in 1847, and was the means of his being called to Brooklyn. He probably regrets it now.

The election of a lady as a member of a board of bank directors is the last instance of concession to woman's rights. At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National bank of Peoria, Illinois, the name of Mrs. Lydia Bradley was placed at the head of the newly elected board of directors. Mrs. Bradley is a wealthy widow of that city, and one of the chief stockholders in the bank.

Private Dalzell has been driven from post to post of the daily press, and now has entrenched himself in the citadel of an agricultural weekly, where, with a sword in one hand, a pistol in the other, the flag in his mouth and a barrel of nitro-glycerine at his feet, he has made a last stand, and thus hurls defiance at his foes: "To have written newspaper letters for twenty long years, so every respectable journal in the land on every imaginable topic, and never to have asked a cent for it, seems like a poor compend of a lifetime, but such is my history, complete and true."

Sergeant Bates surrendered sometime since at indiscretion.

The following reminiscence of a man once well known in New Jersey, will amuse Americans. It is from Greville's memoirs: "Went to Lady Dudley Stewart's last night; saw a vulgar looking, fat man with spectacles, and a mincing, rather pretty pink and white woman, his wife. The man was Napoleon's nephew (Achille Murat). What a host of associations all confused and degraded! He was the son of Murat, King of Naples, was heir to a throne, and is now a lawyer in the United States, and his wife, whose name I know not, Sandon told me, was Washington's grand-daughter. (This, he added, must be a mistake, for I think Washington never had any children)."

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

The Season of Balls—What it Costs to take a Young Lady to a Fashionable Ball.

Latest Toilettes—Parlor Charades—Fashionable Work—Hints for Spring.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, January 30, 1875.

It is the period of balls, parties and receptions, and though the winter is voted a quiet one, yet there are enough of these to make it a busy one to those who constitute what is known—par excellence—as society. Within the radius of about four weeks, all the great public balls come off which it is proper to go to. The Infant Asylum, the Charity and the Leidekranz, formerly the "Light Guard," and the Seventh Regiment balls came under this denomination, but we have had no Light Guard since the war, and the Seventh Regiment has either grown economical or its members have become fat and middle-aged, and no longer care for balls. Anyhow, the number of fashionable public balls has narrowed down to a very low figure, not that this has lessened the average of expense attending them, for this has fully grown in proportion.

Balls are now mighty affairs for a gentleman to undertake who wishes to pay a young lady the compliment of inviting her to one. Supposing him to be possessed of the indispensible "dress" suit, the faultless shirt, the fine cambric, the French boots, there is sure to be the delicately tinted cravat and kid gloves to provide, tickets to purchase (for *ma belle's* mamma is perhaps a lady manager, and depends on selling a hundred dollars' worth at least to the young gentlemen who dance with her daughters and eat her chicken salad), a bouquet to order, carriage to look out for, supper to pay for, the latter for mamma, a cousin, a hungry friend or something, as well as *ma belle* herself, so that before he is through, the expenses of a single ball will foot up something like the following:

Cravat	$ 1 50
Gloves	2 50
Tickets (2)	10 00
Bouquet	5 00
Carriage	5 00
Supper (3), including champagne	15 00
Total	$39 00

An item this, in a salary of $1,500 per year, or $30 00 per week. This, too, is doing things on the smallest possible scale, and at the risk of being considered "mean," for there are always unattended sisters or some one spending the winter who would like to be invited and for whom must be executed the entire programme.

Then no unmarried lady is now content with one bouquet; belleship is counted by the number of magnificent bouquets of English rose-buds and carnations it draws at its chariot wheels. Shall all the flowers be bestowed upon favorite singers and none be left to crown the queens of youth and beauty? By no means.

Sharp young fellows who have learned ladies therefore are rather apt to light shy of inviting young ladies to ball son their own account. They let "papa" or a chaperon take a couple of carriage loads, set them down inside the "Academy," and then they appear in a faultless get up, present their bouquets and come off with flying colors, for an extra bouquet will make amends for everything with the belle of a ball.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN AT A BALL.

It would be perhaps difficult to state the exact cause, but certainly New York women and New York girls never looked better than this winter. Perhaps one reason is this, a large number of young and beautiful girls have recently entered society; another is that married women occupy less of the background than formerly; they have an acknowledged place, receive much attention and dress with more general taste and elegance.

There is a preponderance of a fair style of beauty, which is striking and always attractive, due less to any extraneous arts to produce false and deceptive appearances, than to the general preference and general encouragement given to the blonde style, and which makes women prefer the gray or white hair of old age, and even its wrinkles, to any process or the use of any constituent which will have a tendency to darken the natural tint of hair or skin. There was a time when pounds of pomade and even butter and lard were used to give the requisite "dark gloss" which was considered very much as it is to-day among the South Sea Islanders, the test of beauty, if not of the skin at least of the hair. Now, grease of all kinds is abjured as something too dreadful for contemplation and washes are substituted of bay rum and diluted ammonia which cleanse, and after drying leave the hair light and electric.

The style of dress has unfavorably something to do with the improved appearance of ladies, young and old. The grace of form is no longer concealed in the same extent as heretofore by the superabundance of dress and trimming. To be sure there are still women who pannier and pouf, and bunch and ruffle, but they show at such disadvantage beside the classic grace of the more recent styles, that they must be dull indeed who do not learn something from the contrast.

LATEST TOILETTES.

Not that there is either simplicity or economy in the latest revelations of Parisian modistes. They have only struck a new vein and are intent upon designs which follow the outlines and reveal rather than disguise the human form. The Paris —especially the "Worth" dresses—can be readily and immediately distinguished from all others; they lay close to the figure, but they are not straight, they are wrathed about with folds and curves, there is a beautiful face with smiles. There is a soft grace and languorand voluptuousness about them, notwithstanding the entire absence of display, which is wonderfully attractive and derived from perfect taste, fine quisiteness of tint as well as costliness of material, for there is no show of cost in the faint shades of gray, aqua marine blue, opal, cream and flesh colors which lead fashion for evening wear.

Worth even discourages the contrasts and flashy bits of color indulged in by Ruigat and other French artists, and if the subject has light and color of her own in hair, eyes and complexion, loves to confine himself to a blending of tints in the finest and richest material, and to arranging it in graceful drapery for the beautiful form. Unbeautiful women have not much to hope for from Worth, or awkward, vulgar, ungraceful women. He is really an artist and lover of his art, but he wants graceful, elegant models. He will take the money of fat, loud-talking, red-faced Mrs. Shoddy, but he will not bestow his personal attention upon her, he turns her over to his subordinates.

Among the newest toilettes are dresses composed of a rich faille train and bodice, tablier of puffed tulle, trimmed with bands of gimp or embroidery, and tulle or lace sleeves, long and trimmed at the wrist or lengthwise with band of gimp or band and bow of ribbon matching the dress. The bodice is usually cuirass shaped, the train laid in a wide plait, the front tied back tightly under it and a profusion of flowers, jardiniere roses, azaleas, convolvuli (morning-glories) or pond-lilies trailed over it.

The design (of course) may be repeated in various materials for middle-aged ladies in silk and velvet or satin and velvet. For younger married ladies in silk and satin trimmed with tulle or lace, and for young ladies in silk or satin and tulle.

Simple tarlatan dresses are flounced at the back to the waist over a plain gored foundation, the front breadth puffed and divided with daisies upon black velvet with gimp or with silk piping, edged on either side with narrow lace. A square-cut cuirass basque may then be made of the silk, and the sleeves arranged to match the tablier.

The "Joan of Arc" bodice is the latest and most fashionable style of dress basque; it is cut square in front according to the original model, and shaped like a steel breast-plate. It is buttoned down the back. This and the train are sometimes made of brocaded silk done in small shells, color upon color, with sleeves and tablier of plain silk "drawn" like an old fashioned silk bonnet, only wide apart and in diagonal lines. Two shades of brown, two shades of gray and two shades of aqua marine blue are arranged most effectively in this way for dinnner and reception toilettes.

An evening dress, copied and repeated in many ways, is a pale blue silk trimmed with knife-plaitings and nearly covered with an apron of damask gauze trimmed with white beaded silk fringe in three rows to produce the triple effect. The apron is laid in folds across the front and is finished with wide sashes, also laid in folds or flat pleats and bordered with the fringe. The long sleeves are of gauze with rows of white beaded insertion forming spirals the entire length of the arm.

Sometimes the apron and sleeves are of white lace, or the apron may be of white lace, the bodice cut V shaped, the sleeves to the elbow and both trimmed with white lace. Soft, creamy white silk, thick, with satin finish is very much in vogue just now for dinner and evening dresses, trimmed with dark brown or chocolate colored velvet. Neck and wrists are usually finished with old lace about the tint of the silk.

The skirts of all handsome dresses are faced on the inner edge with plaitings of muslin edged with patent valenciennes lace. This and the handsomely gored and trimmed underskirts are thrown out from the length and exactly the shape of the dress skirt, makes them stand out sufficiently, while yet falling in graceful folds. The shape of the underskirt is a very important matter with the present style of dress. It is indispensable that they are gored close and made so that length and fulness shall be massed behind.

Bustles and "improvers" of all kinds are dispensed with, but most ladies wear a cotton skirt under their one or more tained skirts, which is flounced at the back so as to afford a little support to the plaited train.

Long gloves are still worn, six to ten buttons being common for evening, and four to six for day wear. A new, fine cloth glove made exclusively in browns and grays is provided with five pearl buttons.

Light gray and creamy white foit hats, trimmed with dark velvet and long plumes, continue to be the favorite dress hats of the season.

FASHIONABLE WORK.

There was a time, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty years ago, when we had a fashion in work, "fancy" work it is true, but still something which furnished occupation and saved a certain class from utter vacuity and ennui. Once it took the form of making shoes, and for months elegant ladies spent their leisure in stiching silk and satin slippers, as if their daily bread depended upon it.

Painting on glass or wood, ornamenting glass vases with colored pictures, making lap-dogs in wool, and mats of silk and glass beads have all taken their turn and basked for a time in the sunshine of fashionable favor. But handwork of any kind is now at a discount, and there is no species of even fancy work that has any share in the time or thoughts of the modern women of society, old or young, married or unmarried. Their energies—those who have any—are employed in a very different manner. Philanthrophy is a fashionable employment now for those who have outgrown youth, and music, charades, private theatricals, and the cultivation of all forms of what is called "expression," the one desire of the rest of well-to-do-womankind.

This gift and passion for expression is becoming alarming and it is impossible to tell where it will lead to or what it will end in. Everybody "reads," everybody "recites," everybody "sings," every storekeeper now supports an "organ" of his own in which to blow his own trumpet and air his own ideas, and every successful storekeeper's wife runs an institution or a theatrical company or a meeting house on her own account. The very children no longer play marbles or make samplers; they got up little "cubus," and literary societies of which they make their parents honorary members on condition that they pay all the expenses. Expressing at this rate will shortly exhaust the ideas of centuries and leave us nothing to express.

CHARADE PARTIES.

No regular masquerades have been so far given this winter, but there have been plenty of small parties at which parlor charades or a drawing room play furnished the principal part of the entertainment. They are popular for several reasons. First, because they supply a motive for the frequent meeting of young gentlemen and young ladies who are not far enough advanced for courtship; second, because young ladies who have left school and been under the tutelage of a "professor" of elocution for more or less years are dying for an opportunity to display their mesmeric powers; third, because they require less dress and somewhat less formal preparation than a grand party or reception.

Still it must be admitted that they do not quite fill the same place or answer the same purpose. They have less of society and more of a familiar and social character. They are not so comprehensive and do not clear off society obligations as the larger, less special, but less restricted entertainments do.

It is quite curious how naturally acting and characterization come to the young American girl. Of originality there is not much, but her imitative faculty is large, and she can also improve very often upon what she has seen. Take twenty ordinarily well educated girls out of the social circle of any town or city, and nineteen of them will be able to play a very respectable part upon any stage, private or public, with the requisite training and practice in the "business" of it.

THE "PRIMA" GARMENT.

Out of the smoke of dress reform no useful idea seems to have been elicited. It is the union of two heretofore considered indispensible garments, but which are now combined and hereafter to be known as one.

This is the "Prima" or as some call the "Reform" garment, consisting of waist and trousers or "drawers" cut in one, gored so as to follow the outlines of the figure. The original I believe has shoulder straps and strings innumerable, but these may be added to or not; the main fact—and it is a very important one with the present style of dress—that a single garment fitting the figure supplies all the necessary purposes of underwear and may be made of cotton, linen, flannel or cotton flannel according to the season and the climate. It is not likely to be adopted, at least at present, by fashionable women or young girls, as it is too restricted in style, and based too exclusively upon utilitarian ideas, but it will be seized with avidity by hard working, practical women who have many children to sew for and to wash it is an object to "save" washing. It will be an excellent garment for schoolgirls, especially boarding school girls and for all girls and women who board and to whom the reduction of "piece" in the wardrobe or laundress bill is a boon, if not a necessity. Up to this time no such the combination garment has been extensively talked about it has only been seen in meeting; no pattern could be procured of it. Mme. Demorest has, at least come to the rescue and me a pattern in three sizes which will be shortly published to the world. Whether we shall be any the better for having one garment less to put on and a row of buttons upon which we can hang others, remains to be seen. Both leading fashion princess are plainly queen grey and flourish occasionally under very averse circumstances. One interesting act in connection with their views is that no invention, adaptation or combination must be noted, and that s that it springs not from fashion but from the region of thought and ideas, and ought therefore to have a value beyond those which are supposed to have their origin in mere caprice.

SPRING UNFOLDINGS.

Lent begins arly this year on St. Valentine's day, which comes on Sunday. Preparations for spring wear will therefore be made earlier than usual, for thrifty house wives are thrown out of employment and enforced seclusin for the doing of spring sewing and th making of spring changes. To such as wih to add to the work of renovation that (making up less important spring dresses it may be hinted that no radical chang will take place this season. Skirts will b cut narrow, knife plaiting repeated in ben, lawn, cambric, cashmere and grenadi, and used to form the body part as well s trimming of a dress. The apron overskirts will be draped, and the fichus crosse in front and tied at the back used to comete suits and add the effect of a sash fini to the skirt.

The princ de polonaise will be the one mainly used closed and in one, with an apron front and worn without sleeves, the sleeves fing of the material or shade of the skirt.

The combination of silk and cashmere will be a novrite one again for spring suits, and ink and aqua marine blue, two browns and to grays, in various colors. Very dark chocolate brown silk and cashmere, both the san shade, will also be fashionable, and iso navy blue.

A new shish dark colors, brocaded in two shades of the same color, will be stylishly used fr skirts and cuirass jackets. The figures ar designed to represent coats of mail. Darkgrays, brown and navy blue will be more fashionable in linen than buff; the latir will be used mainly in conjunction ith brown.

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T. H. MURRAY, No. 7 Ninth street.
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Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 30, 1875.

The statement of the condition of the New York associated banks, received by wire to-day, is as follows:

Loans, increase	$ 2,124,500
Specie, decrease	3,801,000
Legal tenders, increase	1,031,000
Deposits, increase	955,800
Circulation, decrease	351,700
Reserve, increase	2,334,700

The report, in the parlance of Wall street, is bad. Yet the great abundance of money and large margins which the banks hold make the change in the condition of the banks of a million or two of but little importance.

The local market is easy and the banks complain of the scarcity of good paper, borrowers there are in abundance, but those with the proper backing are scarce.

Since the business of Pittsburgh has fallen off to so great an extent, there are no large lines of commercial bills per offering. When the iron and coal men are selling the usual amount of their commodities they make up their accounts into acceptances which are readily taken up by the banks. As this class of paper represents actual transactions it is promptly met at maturity. Now much of the paper offering is made for the occasion and is therefore taken with caution.

—It has become almost an axiom that a jury will always decide against a railroad. The feeling of antagonism against corporations has been carried so far that the legislation of the Western States seeking to regulate the charges for transporting freight and passengers has amounted to the confiscation of the property of the stockholders and to the endangering of the rights of mortgage holders. However, the best way to have an obnoxious law repealed is to rigidly enforce its provisions. The extreme length to which the Granger legislatures have gone is already creating a reaction in favor of the railroads.

The Governor of Wisconsin, the other day, cautiously suggested the modification of existing laws, recognizing, as he must, their great injustice, but fearing his constituency too much to speak otherwise than cautiously in favor of their repeal. In Maryland, a few days since, a decision was rendered which brings to mind the almost forgotten fact that railroads have rights which must be respected. The State levied a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. of the gross receipts on one of the roads in that State, against which the road rebelled, on the ground that it was much larger than the taxes assessed on other classes of property within the State. The court has declared the tax to be arbitrary and greatly exceeding the assessment on other property in the State, and that the tax could not be enforced.

—The United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has issued the following order, which is of interest to the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co:

You are hereby notified that certain orders, of which the following is a transcript, have been made by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Jay Cooke, William t. Hamilton, Henry C. Fahnestock, Henry D. Cooke, Pitt Cooke, George C. Thomas, James A. Garland and Jay Cooke, Jr., trading as Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, in county of Philadelphia, in the said districts, bankrupts.

The said bankrupts having, under the act of Congress of 21 March, 1867, filed their petition for discharge from all their debts provable under the said act, and for a certificate thereof, it is ordered that a meeting of creditors be held on the 11th day of February, 1875, at 10 o'clock p. m., at the Register's office, Joseph M. Thomson, Esq., at the United States District Court rooms, 426 Library street, Philadelphia, to be continued by adjournments, if necessary, when and where the examination of the said bankrupts will be finished, and the Register certify to the court whether the said bankrupts have in all things conformed to their duty under the said acts, and to the orders of the court, which certificate, and the said examination when closed, with all other papers relating to the same, are to be by him delivered to the Clerk's office.

It is further ordered that a hearing be had upon the said petition for discharge and certificate, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1875, before the said court at Philadelphia, at ten o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear, if they see cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

OFFICE OF STOKE & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, JANUARY 29, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The feverish condition of the market is still its chief feature. A raid was made on Chicago and Northwestern preferred to-day in order to affect the price of Chicago and Northwestern common, but the effort was only partially successful, as the demand for the Northwestern road is doing better than most of our Western roads, and they offer to pay the coupons on the consolidated bonds, which mature on next Monday. We consider the preferred stock as cheap at about 60. Wabash, which has rallied to 74, but there is not much demand for the stock. Lake Shore is dull, and Ohio and Mississippi steady. There is no change in the general outlook of our markets. The feeling on the street is still bearish, notwithstanding the exceptional strength of the market at the close of business this afternoon. The desire of Drew and his new uppers to be to allow the small operators on the out side to make an occasional profit, and to keep them in the market as the bull for the stock which he has sold them. Money remains easy at 6 per cent. on call.

Yours truly, STARK & STONE.

—Many intelligent parties have looked to the repeal of the Legal Tender law as an essential means of reaching a sound and appreciated currency. The Louisville Journal has, however, come before ring to the belief that the Legal Tender act was a valuable adjunct to the prosperity of our people. This position was taken on general grounds, when the country was prosperous in 1869. Whether there is no particular improvement in the demand, a firmer tone is noticeable on the part of holders. Oats now at 36@37c. Washington factory: New York Goshen 17@18c; Switzer 18@19c. Receipts are fair.

Cheese—The market is comparatively steady. We quote at 27@28c ₱ dozen for strictly choice; 25@26c for prime to fancy; 24@25c for ordinary to good.

Hominy—The market rules at $4 75@5 00 ₱ barrel.

Feathers—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 60@70c for round lots; 70@75c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb, 50@55c for quality.

Mince Meat—Is quoted at 10c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

Potatoes—Receipts are 2,480 ushels. Trade is rather dull, and is almost entirely in a jobbing way, from store, at 60@65c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows from store; medium grades 50@55c ₱ bushel.

Poultry and Game—The market firm. Quotations at 13@14c for chickens; 14@15c for turkeys.

Preserves and Dried Fruit—We quote dried apples at 5@6c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 10c ₱ lb; dried peaches, halves, 12@13c; quarters, 8@9c; choice halves. Apple butter is quoted at 55@60c ₱ gallon. Honey is active and firm at 35c ₱ lb for choice. Sorghum is in demand at 75c ₱ gallon. Medium pickles are quoted at $3 00 ₱ bbl; $1 00 ₱ half barrel.

Vinegar—The market is dull, and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

PROVISIONS.

The market is well supplied, the week's receipts being 17,677 pieces and 287 pieces, estimated to equal 364,200 pounds. We note a rather easier feeling in hams which are quotable 1/2c lower.

Hams—We quote plain sugar cured new at 13½c ₱ lb. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; $25 00 at the furnace for No. 1, and a shade above $27 00 delivered at Hoboken.

Bacon—The market is steady. We quote American $50 00@55 00 currency at the works; English $48 00@50 00 currency, and American at $75 00@77 50 currency. Old are nominal and without business—$30 00 for T is perhaps a fair quotation.

Scrap—Stocks in importers' hands have been considerably reduced of late, and at present would probably not foot up over 500 tons. In dealers' hands the stocks amount to probably 5,000@6,000 tons, from which we quote $35 00@35 00, the latter price generally asked.

Manufacturers are in little demand from steady orders, and inducement to either advance or reduce prices, as neither would probably promote any more activity. The mills are firm at $2 45 at Philadelphia, and $2 40@2 50 in Pittsburgh. Russia sheet is quiet, the season for activity being not yet.—*Commercial List.*

BOSTON.

January 30—There was a ripple of excitement in the iron market on Wednesday, by the announcement that the representatives of the rolling mills and founderies of New England were in session at the office of Naylor & Co., and were certain to unanimously vote a reduction of wages twenty per cent. and of production one-third.

The result of this meeting, which was a pre-arranged gathering of the leading furnace and mill owners, was an unanimous decision that wages should be reduced, but as the interests represented were too varied for any concerted action, the amount and way of reductions were not broached. There seems to be no doubt, that wages will come down to meet those which have been established at the West, and to give mills here an opportunity to compete with Western iron. Particularly is this the case with common refined bar iron, which cannot be produced by our New England mills for less than $55 00, which is ten dollars per ton more than similar qualities of Ohio and Pennsylvania iron are selling for in the market. The movement may engender a strike, which, so far as the manufacturers are concerned, is not to be deplored if it will last for a couple of months at least.

Pig still continues to quote in the primary position it has held at the late improvement, selling at Hoboken at $20 00@27 00 for No. 1, 24 00@25 00 for No. 2, and $22 50@23 00 for gray forge. In this market there is no honest change. Buyers have no outlet for their productions at an increased value, and in fact are not actually in want of stock, hence round lots of one or two hundred tons are selling at the old rates, $27 00 for extra No. 1, and $24 50 for extra No. 2. On small lots of 5 or 10 tons $30 00 is the value for No. 1, and $28 00 for No. 2. Scotch pig is going nominally at $27 00@28 00.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

January 30.—Pig continues in demand at full prices. Sales of 2,000 tons No. 1 foundry here at $27 00@28 00, and 1,000 tons No. 2 at $25 00. We quote No. 1 at furnace, at $25 00; No. 2at $23 00@24 00; mottled at $21 00, and white at $22 00, cash.

Manufactured Iron—Bars are in fair request, and 2.20@2.4c ₱ lb.

Old Metals—Are quiet. We quote:

Brass, light	9½c
Brass, heavy	10½c
Copper, light	7½c
Copper, heavy	9c
Anchors	9 c
Chains	6 c

Lead—Is quiet at 5½c for pipe; 5½c for bar; 5½c for sheet; 5½c for shot.

Spelter—Is quiet at 5½c for sheet; 5½c for bar.

Tin—Is quiet at 28½c for bar; 28½c for pig.

Wool—Is quiet at 60@65c for fleece; 45@50c for pulled.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York.

New York, January 30.—Cotton—Net receipts 1,578 bales; gross 4,500 bales. Futures closed steady; sales of 16,900 bales, as follows: February, 15 1-32c; March, 15 9-16c; April, 15½c; May, 15 3-16c; June, 16 17-32c; July, 16 15-16@16 27-32c; August, 17c; September, 16 19-32@16½c.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, January 30.—Cotton—demand moderate; sales 4,700 bales; good ordinary 13½c; middling 15½c; net receipts, 2,086 bales. Exports—Continent, 3,086 bales; coastwise, 5,200 bales. Stock, 118,784 bales. Sales to-day, 6,000 bales; stock 286,698 bales. Gold 113½; slight ¼ discount. Sterling 549.

Savannah.

Savannah, January 30.—Market quiet. Receipts 2,211 bales. Exports—2,380 bales.

Mobile.

Mobile, January 30.—Market quiet. Receipts 2,068 bales. Exports 528 bales.

Galveston.

Galveston, January 30.—Marked weak. Receipts 1,502 bales. Exports to-day

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¼.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1875.

MONEY

closed at 2½ per cent. on call.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange quiet with 486@486¼ and 488@488¼ as working rates, nominal rates being 487@487½ respectively.

GOLD

opened at 112⅝, advanced to 113¾ and closed at 113½@. Rates paid for carrying were 2, 1½ and 1 per cent. Clearings $82,900,000. Customs receipts $250,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $350,000. Specie shipments to-day $75, 000 in silver bars. Imports for the week—dry goods $3,962,042; merchandise $3,668,211.

GOVERNMENTS

firm and active.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119½	5-20's, 1867	120½
5-20's, 1862	115¾	5-20's, 1868	119¾
5-20's, 1864	112¾	New 5's	118½
5-20's, 1865	119	10-40's	116¾
5-20's, 1865, new	116¾	Currency 6's	122¾

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal, except Tennessees, which were better.

Missouri 6's	96½	Do old	91
Tennessee, old	75½	North Carolina, old	37
Do new	69	Do new	16
Virginia, new	51½		

THE STOCK MARKET.

The meeting to be held in this city next Wednesday by the railroad parties to the Saratoga compact of last summer is awaited with interest. The President of the Erie and Wabash Railroad announces that owing to diminished earnings and floating debt the company is unable to meet the interest falling due February 1. Railroad bonds dull but firm in late afternoon dealings. The sale of Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota firsts was reported at 93. The stock market was firmer in the opening of business, but in the main higher. Western Union and Lake Shore were particularly strong, the latter in consequence of the removal of the injunction. The report being for a time doubted the whole market became weak and prices declined from ½@⅞ per cent., with the chief decline it. Western Union. When it became officially known that that injunction had been removed the market became buoyant and prices advanced from ¼@1 per cent., and notwithstanding the unfavorable bank statement, the market continued firm until just before the close, when there was a slight falling off. The market closed active and strong, however. The transactions aggregated 216,000 shares of which 78,000 were Western Union, 43,000 Union Pacific, 31,700 Lake Shore, 17,000 Northern common, 10,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 7,300 Pacific Mail, 5,500 Toledo and Wabash and 5,000 St. Paul. The following were the closing quotations:

Canton	59	Do preferred	57½
W. U. Tel	74	Toledo & Wabash	15⅝
Quicksilver	32¾	Do preferred	30
Adams Express	99	Ft. Wayne	98½
Wells-Fargo Ex	83	Chicago & Alton	106
American Express	62¾	Do preferred	108
U. S. Express	55	Terre Haute	27
Pacific Mail	33	Do preferred	57
New York Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	27¾
Erie	25¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin.	65
Do preferred	50	Burlington & Q	109
Hariem	127	Lake Shore	74¾
Do preferred	135	Panama	108½
Mich. Central	77½	Illinois Central	99½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	91¾	Union Pacific stock	88½
Northwestern	44¾	Central Pacific bds	95½
Do preferred	57¾	Union Pacific bds	90½
Rock Island	103⅝	Del. & Lack	104½
N. J. Central	107¾	Bankers' Bills	487
St. Paul	37		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 30, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 spring 90@90½c; No. 2, 88c cash; 89⅝c seller March; 90¾c seller April; No. 3, 87½c; rejected 77c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed 64⅝@64¾c cash; 65@65⅛c seller February; 65¼c seller March; 72c seller May; rejected 61@61½c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 1, 97c. Barley dull but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs steady; light $7 35. Pork—demand active and prices advanced; $18 30@18 35 cash. Lard steady with a moderate demand; 13½c cash; 13.55c seller March. Bulkmeats steady with a moderate demand and unchanged. Bacon steady with a moderate demand; sales of shoulders at 7½c, loose.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at 93½c.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon, wheat was firm at 88½c seller February; 89½c seller March. Other grains unchanged. Provisions—pork steady at $18 35 seller February; $18 70 seller March. Lard steady and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 30.—Cotton firm at 14½c. Flour, wheat and rye unchanged. Corn firm at 66@70c. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork quiet at $19 00@19 50. Bacon quiet; shoulders 9½c; sides 13½c. Sugar cured hams 13½@14c. Lard—tierce 14½c; keg 15½c; good 14c. Whisky steady at 94c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee spring $1 08@1 08½; No. 2 do 98@99c; No. 1 Chicago 92c. Corn less active; now 60@60½c. Rye nominally unchanged; No. 1, 92c. Barley unchanged; No. 2, in store, 81 2@ No. 3, $1 17.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—Cotton, flour, barley and rye quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 54@56c. Wheat slow at $1 07⅝. Whisky quiet at 93c. Pork firm at $18 50. Dry salt meats unchanged. Bacon firm at 8@8½@10½@10½@11½. Lard firm at 13½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 30.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; held higher. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum firmer; standard white 12½c; cash lots 12½c; 30 cent test to 150 degrees 11c; in small lots 12½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 30.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 17½c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull at 58c. Oats dull at 60@ 65c. Bran firm at 80@85c. Bacon active; nominally 7@7½@9½@10½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 30.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1 15; amber Michigan, cash and seller February, $1 08. Corn steady at 58c. Oats quiet at 34½ @36½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 30.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 30. Corn steady at 88c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 30.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 29.—Cattle—Receipts 800 head. Market quiet and unchanged; sales of fair to extra steers at $4 50@6 87½; common $2 90@3 90. Shipments 1,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 9,000 head. Market fairly active, and firm and 10c higher; common to choice light $6 30@6 75; do heavy $5 50@7 25; closing firm with pens cleared. Shipments 4,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 500 head. Market steady and unchanged at $4 00.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—Hogs firm; Yorkers and packing $5 00@5 60. Cattle dull; sales of fair native steers at $5 00@5 87½; common $3 75@4 00; native cows $2 25.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 29.—Wool was quiet but transactions have been larger than might have been anticipated, considering the amount of machinery stopped on account of the scarcity of water. No change of importance in prices. Combing and delaine fleeces are still sought after and command full prices. Pulled wool in demand. The sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium to double extra and above, at 52@56c; Michigan do 49@53c; Western and other do 48@52c; unwashed combing and delaine do 39@46c; unwashed do do 40@45c; scoured 54@57½c; super and

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be
Fifteen Cents Per Week.
Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 31, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind: Dir.	Wind: Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.93	28	77	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P.M.	29.84	29	78	N.W.	Fresh.	l. snow
9 P.M.	30.08	16	66	N.W.	Fresh.	l. snow

Mean barometer....29.95 Highest thermom....33
Mean thermom....22 Lowest thermom....16

Pittsburgh Female College AND

Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music,
Next term will open February 4. Call or send to
Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D.,
for catalogue.

Reduction of Freight Rates.

On and after 1 o-day freight rates on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad will be reduced from twenty to ten per cent., according to class, except on car loads, on which there is a reduction, but not so great. The Conneautville *Record* in commenting upon the change in rates says: "Here's another glorious chance to grow! at railroad monopolies. Let us growl."

The Flood of Ice on the Rivers.

Further damage by the ice gorge on the rivers is reported. About three o'clock yesterday morning eighteen barges loaded with coal were swept away by the flood. They were the tows of the boats "John Dippold" and "Charles Melon and." During the afternoon some of the barges were found lodged at "Deadmans" but the location of the others had not been ascertained.

Library Lectures.

As has already been noticed in these columns, the next lecture of the course at Library Hall will be delivered by the eminent American statesman, Schuyler Colfax, to-morrow evening, 2nd inst. His subject for this occasion is "Abraham Lincoln." No man in this country had a better opportunity of studying the character of this great and good man than Mr. Colfax, and the mere mention of the portrayal of the character of our "martyred President" a man who was a living epistle of the doctrines embraced in his memorable words, "With charity for all, with malice toward none"—should be a sufficient guarantee for a large audience.

Seventh Ward Republican Nominations.

The Republicans of the Seventh ward have settled their differences, and on Saturday nominated the following ticket which will be unanimously supported:

Alderman—Samuel H. Long.
Select Council—John A. Musgrave.
Common Council—Samuel Mears.
School Director—Geo. H. Atkinson.
Judge of Elections—H. L. Mason, First district; James Onslow, Second district; Alex. Mitchell, Third district.
Inspectors—E. C. Mathews, First district; J. E. Scott, Second district; W. W. Edgar, Third district.
Assessors—J. Barr, First district; Wm. Fleming, Second district; Robert Flynn, Third district.
Constable—Geo. K. Montgomery.
Alderman Butler decided not to be a candidate.

Success of a Pittsburgher in Europe.

Mr. Joseph Haley, a former South Side mould maker, who got up an improved press for glass ware, writes from England that he has sold his right in the invention for fifteen thousand dollars in gold. One of his presses is in operation at the Crystal glass works, and from what we can learn does very well on light work but has not been at all successful on heavy work. This is not, says the *Ledger* the only power press invented by South Side workmen, but so far as we can learn none of them have proved as efficient as their inventors anticipated. This, however, should not deter others from "trying their hand," as the partial success of those already tried shows conclusively that success may eventually crown the persistent effort. We have no doubt that the day will come when the presses of a glass factory will be driven by steam power of some kind, thus cheapening productions, increasing demand and consequently give employment to a greater number of workmen.

Twelfth Ward Taxpayers.

An adjourned meeting of taxpayers of the Twelfth ward was held on Saturday evening at the school house, with a large attendance. Mr. James M. Atcheson occupied the chair.

After some discussion regarding the action of the Taxpayers' Union, during which members of that body were severely handled, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, After a careful examination of the actions of the self-constituted Central Taxpayers' Union, and the rejection of false impressions that obtained circulation during the year just closed, through a portion of the public press, in public meetings and in debates of the late Constitutional Convention, which form part of the printed record of that honorable body.

THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT UPON A CASH BASIS.

The principal event of the year just closed, was the triennial revision of the county valuation, sought to be made on a real basis in accordance with the laws of this Commonwealth on that subject. This attempt, although accomplished with inconceivable difficulties, and as it now stands partaking of great inequalities and injustice, was more successful on its first trial than its most ardent advocates could have anticipated. Disproportionate as values may still be, yet in this respect they bear no comparison with the state of affairs existing under the old system. The valuation of the county was raised from a taxable basis of about $39,000,000 to a basis available for levy of little over $310,000,000. Much opposition existed and still exists among the taxpayers that this increase meant increased taxation, which, to some extent has been happily dissipated in many instances, by a reduction instead of an increase, and it is to be hoped that a still further reduction as contemplated for the incoming year will go still further to allay any fears on this head.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTIES.

For the purpose of information the County Commissioners, with considerable exertion, have gathered data relative to the valuation and assessment of the four counties abutting on Allegheny county, which is given herewith, together with the valuation and assessment of the townships in this county abutting thereon, with comparisons. It must be borne in mind that the comparison might naturally be expected to be against us, as the counties named are to a great extent rural, and on that account having cheaper governments. Also, that the debt of Allegheny county (while surrounding counties have comparatively little or none) consumes, with interest and sinking payment, millions each year, more than one-half of our whole levy.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Average valuation of farming lands, by the acre, in Beaver county, along the Allegheny county line, $17 25; average valuation of farming lands, by the acre, in Allegheny county, along the Beaver line, $65 86; Beaver county, eight mills assessment in 1874, on $17 25, 13 8-10; Allegheny county, one and a half mills in 1874, on $65 86, 9 8-10; difference in favor of Allegheny county, four cents per acre, or about thirty per cent.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Average valuation of farming lands by the acre in Butler county along the Allegheny county line, $12 10; average valuation of farming laeds by the acre in Allegheny county along the Butler county line, $54 81; Butler county, nine mills assessment in 1874 on $12 10, 12 1-10; Allegheny county, one and a half mills assessed in 1874 on $54 81, 8 1-5. Difference in favor of Allegheny county, 3 9-10 cents per acre, nearly 33⅓ per cent.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Average valuation of farming lands by the acre in Westmoreland county along the Allegheny county line, $46 96. Average valuation of farming lands by the acre in Allegheny county along the Westmoreland county line, $86 50. Westmoreland county, three mills assessment in 1874 on $46 96, 14. Allegheny county, one and a-half mill assessment in 1874 on $86 50, 13. Difference in favor of Allegheny county, one cent per acre, or seven and a-half per cent.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Average valuation of farming lands, by the acre in Washington county, along the Allegheny county line, $26 22; average valuation of farming lands, by the acre, in Allegheny county, along the Washington county line, $107 41; Washington county, seven and one-half mills assessment in 1874, on $26 22—19 7-10; Allegheny county, one and one-half mills assessment in 1874, on $107 41—16 1-10; difference in favor of Allegheny county, three and three-fifths per acre, or six and one-fifth per cent.

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The aggregate receipts of the county, including cash on hand January 1, 1874, were $7,06,030 95.

The expenditures for the year 1874 were $645,672 49, leaving cash on hand, at the end of the year, $110,958 46.

LIQUOR LICENSE FUND.

Balance in fund January 1, 1874.....	$174,458 65
350 transfers, at $5 each.....	1,750 00
1,621 licenses granted.....	296,455 00
Total.....	$332,673 65
Disbursements of above fund.....	137,139 50
Balance on hand January 1, 1875.....	$245,534 15

In 1873 there were only 1,487 licenses granted, and the receipts were $227,015 63, as against $295,185 last year, when the licenses numbered 1621. This is accounted for—can only be accounted for—from the fact that many tavern keepers have tricked the county by taking out beer licenses, to cover the sale of liquors. The tavern license costs $300, and the beer license $100. This is a matter for "crusaders" and policemen to look after.

THE SINKING FUND.

Receipts.....	$39,581 20
Disbursements.....	38,115 61
Balance in fund January 1, 1875.....	$1,465 59

OPERATIONS OF THE FEE BILL.

The Controller devotes two or three pages of his report to an exhibit of the operations of the county salary system, now fully inaugurated. As this is the first report that could be made showing fully the operations of the system, we append a synopsis of the figures:

	Receipts.	Expen's.	Net g'n.	Loss.
Sheriff.....	$34,071 70	$25,773 34	$8,098 42	....
Clerk Courts...	7,491 87	6,136 65	1,265 22	....
Clk Or. Court..	3,564 60	3,504 18	147 25	....
Prothonotary..	26,360 26	18,477 88	7,882 38	....
Recorder.....	25,016 50	18,939 20	7,071 30	....
Dist. Attorney.	7,260 00	4,128 07	3,231 93	....
Register.....	5,076 65	5,149 25	....	$72 60
Coroner.....	2,464 62	2,046 80	417 22	....

RECAPITULATION.

Total gains.....	$25,108 72
Loss in Register's office.....	$ 72 60
Salary Asst. Dist. Attorney..	2,000 00
Clerk to Asst. Dist. Attorney..	500 00— 2,572 60
Net gain to county, in 1874.....	$22,036 12

The salaries of the Assistant District Attorney and his clerk were formerly paid out of the fees of the office; but as the fees have been pooled, the salaries are an absolute charge upon the county treasury.

The net gain from county offices, in 1873, was $10,818 92.

The above report is one of the best ever made, in that it shows the financial affairs of the county to be in a very wholesome and satisfactory condition.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., for the week ending January 29, 1875, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McK. Perkins & Co., Counsellors-at-law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

Compound Engines—S. Archbold, Chester. Filed September 1, 1874.

Feeding Coal, &c.—Asa from a Hopper—John B. Wilford, Reading, assignor to Hezekiah Bradford, same place. Filed November 16, 1874.

Bands for Binders—Alfred A. Berry, Corry, assignor to himself and L. D. Parsons, same place. Filed December 12, 1874.

Grates—Joseph D. Siichter, Reading, assignor of one-half his right to Louisa Bradford, same place. Filed October 6, 1874.

Hand Fire-Engines—Henry Neumeyer, Millerstown. Filed June 27, 1874.

Refrigerators—S. H. Crump, Reading. Filed February 16, 1874.

Hame Fasteners—O. M. Coburn, Beaver Falls. Filed November 13, 1874.

Grates—John B. Larkin, Pittsburgh. Filed December 5, 1874.

Shoes and Dies for Stamping Mills—William Hainsworth, Pittsburgh, assignor to Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company, same place. Filed December 19, 1874.

Covers for Jars—William C. King, Pittsburgh. Patent No. 134,072, dated December 17, 1872. Filed November 2, 1874.

Plows—Arthur R. Farquhar, York. Filed September 19, 1874.

Washing Machines—John B. Shrawder, Fairview village. Filed November 12, 1874.

Combined Ironing-Boards and Step-Ladders—Israel L. Landis, Lancaster. Filed December 19, 1874.

Pitman-Connections—Levis H. Davis, West Chester. Filed January 2, 1875.

Seats for Extension-carriages—James V. Randall, Newton. Filed November 30, 1874.

OHIO.

Car-Couplings—David McCurdy, Ottawa. Filed October 1, 1874.

Tuck Marker for Sewing Machines—John Y. Detwiler and A. K. Detwiler, Toledo. Filed May 2, 1874.

Sectional Dinner Pails—Charles H. Amann, Columbus. Filed September 26, 1874.

Feed Regulators for Steam-boilers, S. N. Brown and H. W. Meyer, Dayton. Filed November 20, 1874.

Curtain Fastenings—John B. Weller, Bellbrook, and Finley G. Hopkins, Xenia. Filed September 5, 1874.

Car Trucks—James A. Anderson, Cleveland. Filed October 28, 1874.

Bench Vises—Jesse Burton, New Baltimore. Filed October 31, 1874.

Lifting and Forcing Beers, Darke county. Filed November 23, 1874.

Straw Cutters—John K. O'Neil, Canton. Patent No. 149,440, dated October 6, 1874. Filed October 24, 1874.

Horse Hay-Rakes—Peter Mast, Waterville. Filed November 7, 1874.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Hinges—David W. Long, Parkersburg, assignor of one-half his right to W. N. Chandler, same place. Filed October 24, 1874.

Furnaces for Steam-Boilers—Edmund P. Chancellor, Parkersburg. Filed November 28, 1874.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Newberger, Hockstadter & Co., vs. Samuel Elias, debtor, Lycoming county. The report of Register Shafer, on the petition to ascertain whether the requisite number of creditors representing the required amount of debts having joined in these proceedings, presented and ordered to be filed.

The United States Attorney presented his information for the forfeiture of the distillery of William Britton, of Brownsville, for violation of the internal revenue laws.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

The usual routine business was transacted in this court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Orison vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co; Bertram vs. Pfarr & Dietrich; Watterson vs. A. V. R. R. Co.; Beatty administrator, vs. Coleman; McElroy & Dickson vs. Ash; Ward, assignee, vs. Steward; same vs. Little, Jr.; Union Insurance Co. vs. Tindle; Orr vs. Orr; Williams & Co. vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Co.; Kelly vs. O'Neill *et al.*; Beeker vs. Sellers; McMichael vs. Hoeveler; Jarvis & Becker vs. Barr *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Alice E. Swayzs vs. Archibald Swayza; libel in divorce; subpœna awarded.

In the case of Daub vs. McMasters, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $339 50.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Balantine vs. Kearns *et al.*, Huckenstein & Baum vs. Hockinger's administrators; James vs. Long; Fricke vs. Brown; Burke vs. Allinder; Wagner vs. Frazier & Co.; Gallagher vs. Duff; Hall vs. Hall's Safe and Lock Company.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Edward Carr, indicted for the murder of Thomas Dolan and convicted of manslaughter, was called up for sentence. He was asked if he had anything to say, and replied that he had committed the deed in self-defense, having been attacked by two men. It will be recollected that Dolan was struck on the head with a missile by Carr on Second avenue. He was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of six years and ten months in the penitentiary.

Phillip Sullivan, for assault and battery on Mary Connolly, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

Michael L. Maione, having pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of nuisance, was fined six and a quarter cents and costs and ordered to abate the nuisance.

Calvin Smith, for fornication, on oath of Charles McClure, was fined $100.

The German E. L. Church.

The services yesterday in the German Evangelican Lutheran church, corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, were the last in the old edifice, and were appropriate to the occasion. Rev. Weil, pastor, occupied the pulpit, and a large portion of the fifteen hundred members of the congregation were present. The morning services consisted of a special sermon, "The Departure from this Old Building." Psalm 148, 5-10. Appropriate music was also given by the choir.

On March 1 the work of demolishing the present structure will be commenced, and the erection of the new one, which is to be completed by December 1, 1876, will be immediately commenced. In the meantime the services will be held at the Union Baptist church, corner of Grant street and Sixth avenue.

The Fire Losses in 1874.

Chief Engineer White has about completed his tabular statement of fires, losses, insurance, &c., for 1874, which is to be published in the annual report of the Fire Department. Care has been taken in this compilation, a comparison being made by the Chief Engineer with the figures obtained by Fire Marshal Livingston. The approximate figures are: Loss $258,000, and insurance paid $190,000, leaving a net loss of $78,000. The total loss exceeds that of 1873, but there were a proportionately increased number of fires. Further, it may be stated there were several extensive fires in portions of the city where there was an insufficient or no supply of water. Of these may be mentioned the burning of the Pan Handle Railroad bridge and the fire at the Blair Iron and Steel Works in Hazlewood. Altogether the showing is a good one for our efficient Fire Department.

Twelfth Ward Republican Club.

At a preliminary meeting of Republicans of the Twelfth ward, held on Saturday evening, arrangements were made for the organization of a Republican club. Committees were appointed for the purpose of procuring a place of meeting, and prepare and report on a constitution and by laws. Another meeting will be held this week.

O, CONSISTENCY.

The "Dispatch" as a Legal Tribunal.

The *Dispatch* is mistaken when it asserts that the COMMERCIAL has been guilty of inconsistency in construing the terms of the Wallace act relative to the awarding of contracts by the city. It has been hard pressed, or it would not have resorted to this lame attempt to hide its own consistency. When Judges Ewing and White, of the District Court, decided that the Water Committee (or Councils) had *some* discretion in the matter of awarding the rising mains contract, the *Dispatch* printed half a column to show that the Court's view was wrong, and that the dissenting opinion of Judge Kirkpatrick—namely, that Councils had no discretion in the matter, except to award the bid to the lowest responsible bidder—was the correct one. In this case, the meaning of the word "responsible" was in controversy. The two Judges first named thought it meant something more than mere pecuniary responsibility, while the latter named Judge held that it meant that and nothing more. At this time the printing question had not been discussed; at least the novel and ingenious construction now put upon the word "lowest," in order to open the door to the question of circulation, had not been broached. We append a few extracts from the opinion of the *Dispatch*, as the latter terms it, and leave it to our readers, as a Court of last resort, to review the judgment of the District Court;

According to Judge White's opinion refusing the preliminary injunction against the rising main contract between the city and Brush & Co., municipal authorities are not bound to make a choice for supplies, etc., to the lowest bidder furnishing requisite security. Hitherto the general reader of the acts of Assembly upon the subject might have supposed that, but the general reader has manifestly been laboring under a mistake. * * * *

The law says all kinds of work shall be given to the "lowest responsible bidder." Judge White construes the word "responsible" as including more than the mere financial ability of the bidder to respond in damages for a breach of contract, and that "Councils have the right to reject the bid of the lowest bidder and accept a higher bid if they have sufficient reasons therefor." What reasons are substantial and what are not, Judge White does not specify. We do not believe there is any statute defining what reasons are substantial and what are not. The particular act bearing upon the subject does not define it. Singularly enough, it does not take cognizance or in any wise allude to any "reasons" whatsoever substantial or unsubstantial. It simply says that the contract shall go to the "lowest responsible" bidder. One would suppose that the Legislature, in using this descriptive term, understood the two branches of the clause in it. But, according to Judge White, that is a mistake. No fixed meaning attaches to it.

It will thus be seen that the awarding of contracts, instead of being conducted according to a settled rule and clear specifications, is virtually delegated to the inclination or preference or prejudice of Councilmen. Judge White divests the Councils of the city of the use of a fixed meaning, and gives it an elasticity to which there is no limit in law. The Legislature's "contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder." * * * * If Judge White's construction is correct, or even with a true and correct interpretation of the law, it will be a bad thing for the city.

* * * Unless there is a different decision at the final hearing, or the Supreme Court puts a different construction upon the act of Assembly, some check must be sought and obtained as soon as the Legislature meets."

Having thus reversed Judge White's opinion, the *Dispatch* affirms that of Judge Kirkpatrick, that "if a bidder presents himself who is the lowest, and is pecuniarily responsible, Councils are bound to award him the contract, and that they have no discretion in the premises."

Now the question arises, *Dispatch* can apply his law to the matter of city printing, as it comes in under the general head of "supplies," and must be awarded "to the lowest responsible bidder." For the *Dispatch's* convenience we will state that the "opinion" from which we quote may be found in the second column of the second page of its issue of October 13, 1874.

THE TAX QUESTION.

The Argument in the Kitty Roup Case—The Main Question Involved.

The reargument in the case of Kitty Roup vs. The City of Pittsburgh, which is to be heard before a full bench (seven judges of the Supreme Court, to-morrow, in Philadelphia, will be one of the most important ever made before that tribunal, as very grave questions, involving the taxing power under the new Constitution, are to be discussed and determined. Two new judges have gone upon the bench since the case was heard in this city, and the order for the argument shows the anxiety of the court to have the whole question fully before them. The clause of the Constitution, upon which the case hinges, is the following:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws."

Under the consolidation act, rural property in the city was assessed at two-thirds its rate in the county. But, when, by the new Constitution went into effect, the city held that, under the clause above cited, the two-thirds distinction became void, and that the rate of one per cent. was filed on behalf of Mrs. Kitty Roup, who owns a large tract of rural property. In the Court of Common Pleas, the case was decided against the city, and the appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The argument in the Apellate Court was heard last fall, but no decision was rendered, and now the reargument is to be heard. The whole State is interested in the question, because if there is no classification of real estate for taxable purposes in Pittsburgh, neither can there be in Philadelphia, or any other city.

THE QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

The main questions which the Court desire to hear discussed, are as follows:

What is meant by "uniform taxes"? Can the Legislature, by any authority of action? Is that "uniform" as applies to one "class" within the territorial jurisdiction, which is not applied to another class? Can there be a rate for one class and a *specific tax* for another class? Does the power of classification exist, and to what extent? Is "uniformity of rate" essential, for may a difference in the rate of the same class be equalized by a difference in rate? If rural real estate may be thus equalized and made uniform with urban real estate, by means of a difference in rate, can there be a specific difference between certain townships or localities having rural real estate rated at *two* mills, and other localities or townships *also containing* rural real estate rated at three mills?

THE COUNSEL.

The counsel engaged in the argument are Messrs. Hampton, Dalzell, Bruce, Negley, and Acheson for Kitty Roup, and Messrs. Shiras, Hamilton and Bigelow for the city.

The questions above given have engaged the earnest attention and called forth the most careful research on both sides, and the case will be most ably argued. Messrs. Dalzell and Acheson will address the court on behalf of Mrs. Roup, and Messrs. Shiras and Hamilton for the city. All the other counsel have had their full share in preparing the arguments.

MUNICIPAL HALL.

Its Transfer to the City—Legislation to be Had.

A meeting of the Council Committee on City Property was held on Saturday, Mr. Hunter in the chair, when the larger portion of the time was taken up in discussing the matter of the transfer of the new City Hall from the Commission who erected it to the Councils.

The chairman stated that there was no authority for this committee, or any other body, to take charge of the building without first securing the right by act of the Legislature. He would therefore suggest that Councils be asked to secure the necessary legislation at Harrisburg.

After some discussion a motion was adopted that Councils be requested to ask for the necessary legislation for the transfer of the municipal building from the hand of the City Hall commission to this or some other committee.

A reconsideration of the matter of the appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year was had, and the amount was reduced from $15,000 to $12,000.

Mr. McCambs was placed on the subcommittee on Thirty-sixth ward station house, after which the committee adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Charlotte Thompson to-night opens an engagement of one week at the Opera House. She will be supported by Mr. Morrison and the stock company. "East Lynn" is announced for the opening piece.

Ilma De Murska at Library Hall.

The concert to be given to-night at Library Hall will be sure to attract a large crowd of our music loving people, Miss Ilma De Murska, the *prima donna*, is so well-known as a cantatrice, that her name alone should suffice to fill the hall. Supported as she is, however, by Mme. Careno Sauret, the renowned pianiste, Ferranti, the famous *buffo*, and Sauret, the eminent violinist, the musical treat which will be presented to-night, will be one of a rare character. By reference to another column, it will be seen that Mr. De Vivo has arranged, in order to give those living in the suburbs, and out of town, an opportunity of hearing the concert, for De Murska matinee on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, at popular prices of admission.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The popular variety entertainments at Trimble's Theatre still draw large houses. An entirely new class of entertainments are introduced this week with a large variety of interesting and attractive novelties.

Mining Notes.

A meeting of coal miners was held last week at West Elizabeth to determine whether or not the offer of two and a half cents for digging coal should be accepted. It was unanimously decided that the price of mining coal be three cents per bushel and *cash*, instead of two and a half cents and half store goods.

A committee was appointed to solicit aid for the needy.

The miners of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, will meet at Limetown, Washington county, on to-morrow, Tuesday.

THE MAYORALTY CASE.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Keep Mayor McCarthy Out of Office.

In the Common Pleas, on Saturday, Mr. Guthrie filed an application for an injunction, upon an affidavit made by Captain Ward, to restrain Mayor McCarthy from taking possession of the office, and setting forth that Blackmore was legally entitled to hold over. The application was not pressed with any vigor, and was not received with much favor. Judge Sterrett stated that the proper way to dispose of this question was by writ of *quo warranto*. In the case of Lashell against Stuckrath, decided yesterday, Lashell had endeavored to step into the Commissioners office peaceably, and had been resisted. He then applied for a *quo warranto*, which was the proper legal remedy. In this case, if Mayor Blackmore thinks he is entitled to retain possession of his office, let him retain it. The Court had no right to assume that Mayor McCarthy would attempt to eject him. The presumption was rather, that when Mayor McCarthy would find himself resisted he would apply for the proper legal remedy. For this reason, without expressing any opinion as to the merits of the case he would have to refuse the injunction.

Mr. Guthrie said that the Mayor was unable to be at his office, and could not resist any efforts made by Mr. McCarthy. The Court suggested that he had a deputy, when Mr. Guthrie said he had, but that the deputy had only magisterial powers. Besides Mr. McCarthy had appointed Mayor Blackmore's clerk as his clerk, and had about half of Mayor Blackmore's police force. This was the reason Mayor Blackmore wanted the aid of the Court.

The Court refused the injunction on the ground already stated.

Of course Mayor McCarthy will take peaceable possession of the office to-day, and, if Mayor Blackmore wishes to contest his right, he has his remedy by *quo warranto*. Then the validity of the last election will be squarely raised, and decided. The probability is that there will be no *quo warranto* against McCarthy, and, if there should be, there is less probability still of a judgment of ouster being rendered against him.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, January 30, 1875:

Homestead Bank and Life Assurance Company to Emanuel Ecker, Sr., May 26, 1873; lot in Wilkins town ship, in company's plan, 60x130 feet.. $925 00
Emanuel Ecker, Sr., to Andrew Brown, January 25, 1875; lot in same plan as above, 60x130 feet..... 2,025 00
Thomas Mellon et ux. to Mary C. Burnham, et al., December 17, 1874; lot in Twenty-first ward; city, in Mellon's plan of Scott's.... 600 00
John Davis et ux. to Charles J. Schurmie, January 6, 1875; lot in Fourteenth ward, city, in Louis Birkowitz's plan..... 2,000 00
Moses P. Walsh et al. to John Mack, June 12, 1873; lot in Thirty-second ward, city, in Walsh & Wilbert's plan, 40x120 feet.. 700 00
John Mack et ux. to Moses P. Walsh et al., October 10, 1874; same lot as above, with buildings..... 1,500 00
Peter Huffnagle et ux. to Peter Doney, January 23, 1875; tract of land in Mifflin township, containing 2¾ acres and 11 perches. Price..... 1,000 00
J. M. Burt et ux. to J. M. Lafferty, May 3, 1874; lot in Wilkins town ship, in plan of the partition of the real estate of John Aiken, deceased. Price. 1,500 00
Same as above to O. B. Ryall, May 2, 1874; lot in same plan as above. Price. 1,500 00
John Q. Everson, guardian, to William H. Everson, January 26, 1875; undivided sixth part of three lots on Bluff street, city. Price..... 2,000 00
Anthony E. Beritz to Thomas J. Jackson, January 25, 1875; lot in Nineteenth ward, city, 40x75 feet. Consideration 1 00
Thomas J. Jack to Emma E. Beritz, January 25, 1875; same lot as above. Consideration..... 1 00
John G. Brunt et ux. et al. to August Hertel et al., January 13, 1875; four-fifths of a lot in Seventh ward, Allegheny, 31x48 feet. Price..... 2,300 00
William Tenteburg to Louisa Davis, August —, 1872; lot in Kilbuck township, in Adair and Deffenbaugh et al.'s plan, 50x283 feet more or less. Price. 1,000 00

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

FEBRUARY 14th is St. Valentine's day.

THE Board or Health will organize today.

THE mill at the American Iron Works ran two and quarter turns last week.

MR. WM. WHIGHAM declines to be a candidate for Burgess of McKeesport.

THE talked of meeting of the striking boilers, has not yet been definitely fixed.

FATHER J. BOYLE, late of the cathedral, leaves on Wednesday for his new charge at Ebensburg, Cambria county.

MR. JOHN B. MOORHEAD, of Franklin, Secretary of the Eclipse Oil and Lubricating Company, is in the city.

THE topic of discussion yesterday among the police was the entry of Mayor-elect McCarthy to the executive chair to-day.

THE Secretary of the Allegheny Poor Board paid $2,460 for out-door relief during January. He distributed $325 last Saturday.

MRS. WALTHOUR, residing on Main street, Allegheny, fell on Ohio street about seven o'clock yesterday morning, breaking her leg.

THE man who was invited to have a glass of champagne, and only got a glass of beer, said he had been rather malt-treated, he thought.

THREE hundred loaves of bread will be distributed to the poor to-morrow afternoon, at Lafayette Hall, by the Central Quadrille Band.

A boy at City View, Reserve township, was nearly killed, Saturday, by his sled running under a team and one of the horses trampling on his breast.

THE House Committee on Appropriations have stricken from the appropriating $250,000 for the proposed new government building in this city.

THE Pittsburgh branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society has received and will forward, during the past year, $1,156 96, of which $500 was a bequest from Mrs. Rev. Dr. Preston.

JUDGE COLLIER, on Saturday, made an order changing the location of the Second precinct of the Twenty-seventh ward from Adam Cook's shop to the public school house in said precinct and ward.

THE Directors of the Mt. Washington schools, Thirty-second ward, at a meeting last week voted the heater in use in the school building a failure, and resolved to adopt a patent heating stove of a Cincinnati firm.

THREE pair of shoes were stolen from the shoe case at Cain's store, corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, Friday evening. Mr. Cain saw and pursued the thief, but the fellow dodged into an alley and escaped.

OFFICER O'MARA arrested Wm. Hall Saturday evening, on the charge of stealing a watch, chain and a pair of pants from Gotleib Weile, a driver employed at the Monongahela House. The Acting Mayor committed the accused for trial.

A YOUTH named Snowden Mason, of Allegheny, was committed to jail Saturday, by Alderman McHendry, to answer the charge of seduction. The prosecutrix is a young girl who was employed as a nurse in the family of the accused.

THE Allegheny Board of Poor Directors, at their meeting this afternoon, will elect a Secretary. Mr. Robert McGonnigle, who has heretofore filled the office acceptably, is a candidate for re-election, and the Board cannot do better than return him.

YESTERDAY evening a man named John Aul slipped and fell upon the Penn avenue pavement, and was severely injured about the head. He was taken into the Twelfth ward station-house, near by, and was attended by Dr. McCoy, city physician.

ABOUT eleven o'clock, Saturday night, a negro stole a box of candies from an Italian's stand, on Federal street, Allegheny, near the railway crossing. Officer Thomas pursued the thief, who ran down an alley and soon disappeared. The amount of the most of the stolen sweets in his efforts to get away.

A GENTLEMAN of our acquaintance has taken all shades of opinion politically, for three years, in the hope of being able, at the end of five years, to make up his mind which church to join. If at the end of the five years he continues "at sea," and undecided, he says he will begin to read the Bible.

MCINTIRE, who was of the party which was precipitated down the hill near Temperanceville last night, is lying at his home, on Twelfth street, in a precarious condition. His nose is broken, his tongue split, and he sustained severe internal injuries. He has not spoken since the accident.

THE Catholic societies met yesterday at the cathedral to make arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's day. After a long discussion, it was decided to hold a convention on Sunday next, said convention to be composed of one delegate for every hundred members of the various organizations.

Mrs. Jones,

how is you health this morning? Thank you, madam, much improved. I bought a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup last night, and after the first dose my cough was checked. I slept well, and have not coughed once this morning.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MEMPHIS, January 31.—River rising steadily. Weather clear and cold. Departed—John Kyle, Fulton City and barges and Farmer, last night, New Orleans.

CAIRO, January 31.—Arrived—Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Marcy Miller, Memphis, dar. D. Parker, Cincinnati; City of Alton, New Orleans; John Sinnot, Ohio river. Departed—Liberty, Ohio River; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Alice Brown, New Orleans; Mary Miller, Cincinnati; Parker, Memphis; John Sinnot, South. River 19 feet 8 inches and rising. Weather clear and cold; mercury 20.

EVANSVILLE, January 31.—Weather clear and very cold; wind from the west and violent during the latter part of last night, with a driving snow; mercury 15 to 19. In some places down to 10, in the winds. River 12 to 13 feet and rising slowly; a little ice running and making fast. Departed—Mollie Hall; up—Idlewild, Nick Longworth. The Longworth had heavy ice in the barrows, from Lewisport down. Below Wolf creek, the ice was very heavy in the ice. The latter had not arrived at 8 P. M. The Longworth adds largely here and leaves to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, January 31.—River rising slowly with 9 feet in Indian chute and 7 feet in the canal. Very cold this evening, and floating ice is rapidly forming in solid floes. The Peytonia and barge came in from the mouth of Kentucky river and proceeded to Evansville. The United States, from Cincinnati arrived, but will lay up unless the weather moderates to-morrow. The C. B. Church and Arlington, from Cincinnati, arrived. Departed—Church, New Orleans; Arlington, Memphis. The Laura Davis, raised steam to go out, but was forced back by the heavy ice.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE OF THE U. S.

A Few Facts of Interest to Pennsylvania.

A review of the petroleum trade for 1874 presents facts and figures that must attract the earnest consideration of every person that has the interests of Pennsylvania at heart. Taken in connection with other facts that are well known, they call for decided and determined action on our part looking to the inauguration of such measures as will restore to our State a portion, at least, of our past prestige in the oil trade which has unfortunately been carried to cities of other States.

We give below the total exports of mineral oils from the United States for 1874:

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—CRUDE, REFINED, &c.

From	Crude.	Refined.	Naptha.
New York, galls..	*12,776,804	150,176,569	7,448,077
Boston.....	....	43,455,960	....
Philadelphia.....	†2,120,289	69,181,002	1,707,821
Baltimore.....	‡497,564	7,547,417	257,722
Total..... galls.	15,394,657	270,354,874	9,393,620
Equal to bbls of 40 galls.....	384,866	5,258,872	234,840

*Including 276,349 gallons lubricating, and 1,927,486 do. residuum.
†Including 236,000 gallons residuum.
‡Including 460,804 gallons lubricating, and 56,750 do. residuum.

Let us examine this table in its relations to the refining interests of Pittsburgh as one of the refining centers of the State. From it, it appears that the entire amount of refined oil exported from the United States in 1874 was 270,354,874 gallons. The amount of refined oil shipped from Pittsburgh in 1873 was 89,246 barrels. We have no statement for 1874, but we assume that the same amount was shipped last year. A portion of this was consumed in the country and would not enter into this table. To give a large estimate, we might assume that three quarters of a million barrels of Pittsburgh refined oil were shipped in 1874, and this would be *less than one-seventh of the entire amount*, and the probability is that this estimate is over rather than under the actual proportion.

There is another significant feature of this table. Of the 270,354,874 gallons of refined oil exported, much less than one-third is from ports to which Pittsburgh sends the bulk of its oil. Philadelphia and Baltimore take fully 80 per cent. of the oil from this city, and these cities export but 76,728,419 gallons of the 270,354,874, so that virtually the markets that export from Philadelphia refined oil were shipped in 1874, and this would be *less than one-seventh of the entire amount*, and the probability is that this estimate is over rather than under the actual proportion.

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